

HISTORY
OF
THE UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA
BY
Dr. John Charles Dubeta

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HISTORY
OF
THE UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA
1908 - 1982 (83)

by
Dr. John Charles Dubeta

Preface

Though for poetic excellence, imagery, rhyme and rhythm
This literary endeavour will doubtlessly ne'er take first prize,
Yet if it recapitulates, captures the spirit, and recounts significant
Of our distinguished U.of A., my purpose it will amply realize.
For the writer has faced a great "problema", an insuperable dilemma
Of rendering dates, innumerable events, into poetic expression
With due justice; variety induce, boredom reduce, and patience not
All difficult tasks; you will therefore, pray forgive some literary
So with sincere acknowledgements to Dr. J. Macdonald, and to Dr. W.H.
And to the Presidential Folio reports* for the vast historical array
Of facts, and for the names of some VIP's recorded in the appendix,
I for reader satisfaction and forbearance pray for everything my poem
does say.

J.C. Dubeta

*Macdonald, John Dr. The History of the University of Alberta
1908 - 1958
Toronto: W.J. Gage Ltd., 1958, pp. 102

Johns, Walter H. Dr. The History of the University of Alberta 1908 - 1968
Edmonton: The University of Alberta Press, 1981,
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Folio: The University of Alberta Vols. 7 - 17; 1969 - 1981 Edmonton, Alta.

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DEDICATION

To the U. of A., Alumni Association; the University of Alberta;
its Presidents; Board of Governors; Senate; Chancellors; Acad-
emic and non-academic staffs; and students -- past, present and
future.



The University of Alberta, 1908 - 1982 (83)
John C. Dubeta, B.Ed. (U.A., 1942; 1948); Ed.D. (Stanford)

THE TORY YEARS

Salute, rejoice and celebrate our Alma Mater's Anniversary 75th.
Yet how can one abstract the priceless pearls, the golden threads
of memories

To satisfy its friends, students, alumni, faculty, administrators, staff,
Without attaching names to all those who dreamed and strove,
Planned, sacrificed, prayed and helped to make our University great,
And extended its rich bounties to the far reaches of the world?
Take comfort. Their names are well recorded in many books of prose,
Gateway periodicals, presidents' reports, and pages of the
Evergreen and Gold.

The best of them are well recorded in our hearts and minds;
So allow them to become resurrected, name-bearing and fully alive,
as of yore,

As we stroll across the corridors of time, down memory lanes
And relive during whatever eras you may recall, or herein in part
described,

Your favorites in the classrooms, academics, and the extra-curricular life,
Be they heroes in the jousts of wits, or of prowess in the field,
When Varsity was King and it was sheer heaven to be alive.
So rub Alladin's magic lamp, extend a welcome hand, say "Hi".
Though pioneers are ne'er confined to any fixed time or place,
Our thoughts perforce must dwell on things that gave us birth,
The barriers of the Territories North West inevitably gave way
To the onrush of explorers, missionaries, traders, and officers of law
Who ushered in the venturesome settlers from British, French and
alien lands,

And gave birth to Athabasca, Assiniboia and Pembina -
Names well-enshrined in our Campus then yet unborn, and
Alberta, foster child of Confederation, Sir Wilfred Laurier and A.C.
Rutherford, later Premier,

Who together with his visionary and stout-hearted peers,
Not only engineered a Legislative Building that elicits everlasting pride,
But midst the mass wilderness of scrub forests, brush, bogs and sloughs,
Promptly passed, in 1906, an enabling act which gave our University birth.
Ponder and marvel, and evoke a silent prayer of thanks
That our forefathers, beset by danger, insecurity, and fearsome tasks
of brawn

Were molded of such proper stuff to strive, to cultivate, enhance the brain,
Beyond the high school level, when schooling was a luxury and virtually
unknown.

Northerly Edmonton captured the Capital of Alberta prize, leaving warmer
Calgary cold.

'Twas natural then, that the Premier's home, Strathcona, should not
be left behind

And therefore win the site of the future U. of A. as its worthy and
deserving prize,

On Riverside Lot Number 5, embracing 258 acres of thriving virgin land
Purchased at \$150,000.00 and promptly by the City at nearly twice that
sum assessed.

The University colors, Green and Gold, wisely chosen, aptly symbolize

The deep spruce forests of verdant green, and the future golden
prairie fields
Destined to sustain the rural and the urban homes whence its students
would derive.

The green, furthermore, naturally symbolizes joyous optimism and hope;
The Gold, the light of knowledge, our honor and privilege to acquire.
The University motto: "Quaecumque Vera" or "Whatsoever Things Are True";
Its Coat of Arms, colorful, dignified, symbolic and familiar to us all,
Depicts our stately mountains, snow, forests, and prairies gilded by

the sun;
St. George's Cross of humanitarian service; an Open Book, Knowledge's
beckoning call.

Dare found a University with a personally backed loan of \$22,100? Yes!
For the best collateral proved to be an incorrigibly buoyant faith.
Not a mere token University, but the very best that human ingenuity

could devise,
Commencing with a dedicated, able president, a man of vision, strong
ideals,

McGill's Dr. Henry Marshall Tory and his carefully selected inspiring
staff

Of four professors whose names live on as familiar household words.
At salaries in the \$1200. to \$3000. range, barely enough to stay alive,
They rendered yeoman service in the Faculty of Arts and Science
In Classics, English, History, Modern Languages and Math.

In 1908, September 23rd, in Edmonton's Duggan Street School, Queen
Alexandra School re-named,
(Originally built at \$27,000. and now many times that sum as historic
ediface preserved.)

The University opened its doors to students forty-five, of whom thirty-
eight were men,

Who left their indelible marks on our Province and on our fair domain.

Students from Strathcona arrived by foot; others from Edmonton

Arrived by ferry or street car across the Low Level bridge.

Instruction toward the B.A. and B.Sc. in Science, regular and Applied,
Was tops, thanks to frequent testing and student-teacher ratios small,
Even before the pre-campus move to the Strathcona Collegiate Institute
Offering all known amenities, the ultimate in modernity of that day,
Nine months before the campus quarters, Athabasca Hall, in 1909

broke ground.
And in two years' time, excellently appointed, to become the residential,
Social, academic, dining, administrative centre all rolled in one,
While the Arts Building, sorely needed, under construction just a
year before.

Eschewing narrow partisanship and provincial parochialism,
The first Convocation in March, 1908, honored all British Empire
University graduates

Who had chosen Alberta as their pioneering home.

They elected the first Chancellor and a university Senate of five
And charged it with multitudinous administrative - academic functions
now tri-compartmentalized.

But the crowning glory of the pioneering, 1908 - 1912 years,
Was the University's first graduating Class of 20, all its very own.
Non-partisan, non-sectarian, and non-denominational,
With Federal grants and aid to higher education yet unknown,

Our frontier University preserved its independence and proudly made
it on its own,
Discharged its academic functions, and diversified its student life.
Its first Student Union, 1912, sponsored numerous student societies
and events,
But fraternities, held suspect by the President, were respectfully deferred.
It confined itself primarily to literary societies, concerts, mock parlia-
ments and debates.
That same year, its Athletic Society engaged in rugby, boxing, football,
Basketball, tennis, hockey, rifle shooting and field and track events.
Its athletic teams against redoubtable opponents more than held their own.
A faculty member a Glee Club organized in the year of 1908,
That continued to grow and sing under distinguished directors throughout
ensuing years.
But the club that must have given faculty members infinite delight
Was the Faculty Club, from its Faculty Council's restraints divorced,
Enabling the "colts" of science feel their intellectual oats by
Challenging their traditionally inclined, metaphysically oriented
counterparts,
For what was described as a continuous seminar of professorial education,
Supplemented by the U.of A. Philosophic Society organized in 1910.
The Wauneita Society, for the less numerous ladies, trailed not far behind.
Its "Payuk uche kukeyow; maha kukeyow uche payuk" or
"All for One and One for All," remind us of their once-familiar call.
The University's pulse was strengthened in 1909 through 200 library books,
Generously supplemented by the founding premier's donation of over one-
hundred of his own;
Increased in 1911 to 7000 books, later in the campus Arts Building housed;
And grew perceptibly strong through 35,000 volumes in 1928, desperate for
a larger home.
What with special reading rooms for medical students in the Medical quarters,
For Agriculture students in the North Lab, and Law students on the Arts
Building's second floor.
Its student enrolment of 434, by the year 1913 had tenfold grown
Representing twelve different religious denominations of that day,
And an equal number of nationalities with British ethnic genesis exceeding
all,
Drawn from sixty-one Alberta communities and many others from afar.
All registered either in Arts, Science, Applied Science, Medicine or Law.
It grew to 1106 in 1919, nearly double that of the war-closing year.
By 1922, the U.of A. had physically and in academic stature grown,
With one hundred qualified instructors in five faculties fully organized,
Ranked fifth in size in Canada with students from all Provinces vying
for its prize,
Even six years before Captain Tory piloted his academic ship to port
When the campus had grown beyond belief, its enrolment by tenfold increased.
Well did he merit the honorary degree that the Senate had decreed and that
Chancellor Rutherford so proudly did confer
Not only for founding and developing our Provincial University
But also McGill College (UBC), Carleton College, and W.W.J Khaki University,
Before his great contribution at the U.of A. in twenty years
Was completed and he to his beloved National Research Council had returned
To pioneer another highly essential and very fertile field, while locally
Commemorated by the stately building and the annual lecture series
That honor his great name, in history books preserved.

By 1924, over half of its enrollees came from Canadian homes,
By 1926, the number of Albertans all others had surpassed,
The majority of whom from various ranches and Alberta farms had come.
Preserving the proud British tradition, in 1912, its Department of

Extension
Brought the University to the people in person and later by mail and CKUA
Advancing basic research and providing valuable information and advice,
Enlisting fifteen Provincial high schools in timely, well-supervised debates
And sending out over fifty libraries to hundreds of isolated, knowledge-
thirsty homes.

It in large measure anticipated what creative genius and modern technology
implemented

Several decades later when Athabasca University enabled Albertans to enrol
In several sophisticated credit courses from the very confines of their
homes.

The University's financial problems and budgetary needs were always
relative to the times,
Yet that so much was done with so little everlastingly amazes and delights,
Though tinged with regret, for given the tools, what even greater marvels
it could have performed!

During the initial Campus year the U.of A. budget to \$34,000 rose and
Increased to nearly \$500,000 during the first post-war year;
And continued to average at two-thirds of a million dollars during
Canada's post-war boom and Dr. Tory's tenure's close, before the boom
turned bust.

In order to keep the principal and ancillary staffs alive,
By 1927, the salaries ranged from a lowly \$1200 to a high of forty-five.
The University, founded on a liberal education, formed its Faculty of Arts
and Science in 1908,

The value of Agriculture classes in Alberta there were none ever to debate,
So that to seven departments under Faculty of Agriculture in 1915 it
expanded

Offering Agronomy, Animal Husbandry, Horticulture and Agricultural
Engineering,
Dairying, Bacteriology, and Veterinary Medicine, all highly recommended.
A notable boost to Agriculture, in 1921, widely accepted and made welcome
Was the University's acquisition of its 379 acre invaluable experimental
farm.

Complexities of life, as early as 1912, gave rise to Bachelor of Law,
And in 1913, the medical-health needs of the people the University
judiciously foresaw,
And began offering three years of preliminary medical courses pronto,
With two years of completion medical courses at Universities McGill or
Toronto,

And finally a complete five-year medical program in 1923, strictly
on its own.

In quick succession followed Department of Applied Science,
Household Economics, Dentistry, Accountancy, Nursing and Law,
Because of felt need and in due course of state became full-fledged
Schools and Faculties, ^{by} 1928,

Except for Education, struggling to stay professionally alive,
Proceeded from status of School in 1928, College in 1939, and Faculty
in 1945.

Campus-built Catholic St. Joseph's College and Protestant St. Stephen,

Added two religious options apiece to the curricula to keep things even;
So that Catholic Philosophy and its religious counterpart, Christian

Aplogetics,
And Old and New Testament Literature vied with courses like English and
Genetics.

The buildings and facilities, accommodations inevitably tried to keep pace
With rising enrolments, expanding programs, labs, and teaching space.
As we know, in 1909, the sod for the Arts Building, was ceremoniously
turned

(After its first design was neatly scrapped and unceremoniously spurned)
To be ready for service in 1915. The Campus granddaddy, Athabasca Hall,
completed in 1911,
Served as classrooms, labs, library offices, cafeteria, and residential
heaven.

Historic Assiniboia, 1913, and stately, prepossessing Pembina Hall, 1914,
Hold treasured memories for many a college romeo and his comely campus queen.
West Lab once thrived where the magnificent Student Union Building
now stands.

The 1921 Medical Building has served Canadian needs and countless
other lands;

While the 1928 Plant Pathology Lab, helped Alberta agriculture flourish,
and kept it alive

And the attractive Edmontor Normal School, also 1928, was able to survive
Several years of teacher training and as Faculty of Education premises,
but that's not all,

As Department of Extension, Drama, Rehabilitative Medicine and presently
Corbett Hall,

Perpetuating the name of one who served Department of Extension with
distinction,

And subsequently for fifteen years as Director of the Canadian Association
for Adult Education.

And now a solemn note, meditatively, with respect, and change of pace,
Permit me briefly to retrace a periodic scourge that afflicts the
unrepenting human race,

That disrupted education, social progress, constructive growth, goodwill,
That created malice, vengeance, bitter recriminations, hate, ill-will,
That drew the flower of our pioneering youth to far off, alien shores
To punish the Hun and fight "the war to end all wars."

1914 to 1918 provided the tragic interlude of World War One,

An ironic intrusion into civilized living and pre-conceived dreams;

Precipitating years of trial, strain, suffering and pain;

To which students and staff responded in fashion that truly did them proud.

Lower enrolments at the University reflected the nation's call to arms.

C.O.T.C., Western Universities Batalion, together with the famous 196th; and

The 17th Field Ambulance of the Royal Canadian Medical Corps;

The foot soldiers, tank, cavalry, engineers and flying corps drew
away 448 men,

To battle the enemy at Vimy Ridge, Verdun, Ypres and Paschendale
with heroism and loss,

With eighty-two commemorated on the plaque never to return.

Belgium's Memorial Clock remains time's constant tribute to them in
Convocation Hall;

While their surviving comrades, from University and all walks of life
Came back to live, learn, reconstruct, and be in annals of early life
preserved.

Reflecting our national immaturity, the rehabilitation of the "returned men" was inadequate and ill-planned,
 Even though The Beaver, a Canadian weekly publication, gamely for demobilization and reconstruction planned.
 Faculty staff members served well on numerous home fronts and abroad
 As officers, instructors, scientists, submarine detections; at sinews and the arts of war.
 The Khaki University of Canada, though England based, on bloody European battlefields was born:
 A child of Alberta and Alberta's U.of A., over 50,000 soldiers served
 To provide over 600,000 lectures before its close in year 1919.
 After 1,000,000 men eagerly "doffed" the "khaki" and their coveted "civvies" donned,
 Its \$120,000 in reserve gladly bequeathed to Canadian universities for scholarships, and needy undergrads.
 A well-known Alberta educator, University Chancellor and Department of Education's Supervisor of Schools
 Set up a four-month University orientation program for the benefit of the "returned men."
 Training in agriculture available was made to those of interest, potential and willingness to try.
 The University entrants, notably different, principaled in leadership and in authority schooled,
 Sobered by death of their companions, matriculation standards oft sorely strained;
 Acquitted themselves honorably anew, and advanced to positions of trust and honor.
 They were in marked contrast to their newer classmates, young and eager high school grads
 About their own age on Campus when the Clarion Call of Hell was heard.
 Twenty years of history vanished; the glorious Dr. Tory era closed.
 Dr. Wallace era beckons, with varied challenges, new problems interposed.

THE WALLACE YEARS

The second president, Dr. R.C. Wallace, came to Alberta, European schooled
 And Manitoba experienced. Geologist, mineralogist, holder of Ph.D and D.Sc. degrees,
 Researcher, teacher, a keen disciple of public service and general education
 He succeeded a man remarkably dedicated to top quality and excellence supreme,
 Qualities which he himself possessed; topped with tireless energy and unusual ability.
 But unkind fate and economic circumstance dulled the promise of his presidential term,
 Because within one year of his succession the euphoric booming economic bubble blew,
 And Alberta, Canada and most of the world began to starve because they had too much produced.
 The seeds of the Versailles Treaty had begun to germinate, ready to sprout.
 Recriminations, hate, scapegoatings, distortions, demagoguery, mass propaganda, lies,
 That produced a harvest of contending ideologies prognosticating war.

In place of promise, hope and joy, the World held out a meager hand of
 worthless dross.
 Soup kitchens in place of jobs; Alumni, grads engaged at menial jobs to
 stay alive;
 Primary production far below their cost, while thousands rode the rods
 (When unemployment rose approximately to twenty percent).
 People faced hunger, evictions, privation, loss of dignity and hope,
 illness and death.
 Small wonder then, that some brilliant minds challenged the times,
 Searched for answers, truth, some rational alternatives to a saner
 way of life;
 Only to be suppressed, reprimanded, branded, and ostracized
 By preservers of the "status quo", and what's more tragic, to become deeply
 seared in later years,
 At the hands of witch hunters and reactionaries in so-called democratic
 lands,
 Long after prosperity had returned following the terrible price of
 World War Two,
 When the many cynics became the heroes to whom the many owed so much,
 And Shakespeare's "Men's judgements are a parcel of their fortunes"
 proved true anew.
 The Wallace years, with resources critically strained, a doldrum
 state assumed.
 His inadequate minimal budgets were by over \$200,000 reduced
 Between 1931 and 1936 despite the student registration rise of 33 percent.
 Though a strong faculty larger and even stronger grew,
 Its struggling salaries were gratuitously reduced by 7 to 15 percent;
 Promotions were honorary only, for they carried no pecuniary gain,
 However there were 'good deals' for the wealthier, still able to attend.
 Tuition fees ranging from \$85 to \$110 were optionally in two instal-
 ments paid.
 A registration fee of \$3; Student Union, \$13; Medical, Library and
 Caution fees at \$5 apiece, for a grand total of thirty-one, were by
 comparison small indeed.
 Enforced economics, restrictions, reduced fees, lower incomes from
 board and room,
 Were taken in full stride and left a surplus, leaving some room for
 admiration and debate,
 Notwithstanding the high motives,—factors of tribute to Scottish acumen
 and circumstance.
 Not everything stood still, marked time, for there were several note-
 worthy gains.
 The student registration, eyeing a better tomorrow, to nearly 2000 souls
 had grown;
 The staff, tightening its belt while gritting its teeth, remained
 dedicated, strong;
 The Senate, ahead of its time, programs leading to the Doctor of Philo-
 sophy degrees approved;
 And the forty year campaign for a University library, long overdue, its
 first 20-year course had run.
 To help realize the founders' dream to bring higher education close
 to Alberta homes,
 Junior Colleges were officially recognized, their affiliations endorsed,
 approved;

So that in 1931, Calgary's Mount Royal College paved way for the future
U. of C.

And to prove that even during severe depression man lives not by
bread alone,

In 1933, the Banff School of Fine Arts found itself a scenic, model home.
Education, the professions' perennial underdog, slowly inched its way to
recognition and renown,

As it climbed the social-academic ladder from School status to that of
College crown.

And with teacher training's shift from Government to University a signi-
ficant victory claimed.

Scholarships from the Robert Tegler Trust gained strength when doctor-den-
tal association lent a helping hand.

The students gamely met the challenge of the ugly and confusing times,
Emerging academically and as leaders strong; high standards in sports, extra-
curricular events maintained.

Let HMS Pinafore, the Philharmonic Society, the McGoun debating cup speak
their praise.

Their right to elect a president and run their own affairs was re-affirmed;
Their freedom of choice, in 1930, was re-enforced with the lifting of the
sororities-fraternities ban.

Their freshman induction via hazing, undignified, bordering on the
sadistic, cruel,

Was officially suspended, and sensible orientation programs followed
in its wake,

So that a tradition which an Alberta principal personally challenged
and unavailingly defied,

Passed into deserved oblivion, when the University was held at fault
and heavy damages paid.

And now for an event over which the University had no responsibility of
control;

Armed with simple solutions, evangelical zeal, and promises deemed
expedient, insincere,

The Social Credit Party in 1935, swept into office for a historic stay
and made its presence known.

Some academic ostriches tried exerting administrative pressures to keep
political action non-partisan,

But abandoned their fence-sitting pose for "Quaequumque Vera" drowned out
their dissident call.

Permit, in 1933, a brief recapitulation of the University's achievements
on its Silver Anniversary year:

Of its 2166 graduates, all under 40, twenty had joined the University
Faculty staff,

Another thirty at other Universities, colleges and universities were
found throughout Canada,

The British Commonwealth, needy countries, and throughout the neighboring USA
Six as Canadian Trade Commissioners in foreign countries serve,

Countless others are prominent at various levels of institutional life

As teachers, ministers, doctors, lawyers, dentists, scientists, engineers,

Multiplying their social contributions, personal worth and influence manifold,
With society's appreciation, gratefully signing its receipts, "Thanks,

Paid in Full."

Their accommodating Alma Mater with justifiable pride extends the social
score,

Through leadership and direction in mineral exploration, development
and conservation;
Improved power development, utilization of soil resources and waste gas;
Leadership in Canadian taxation, banking and transportation;
Grain grading, marketing, nutrition, studies in mental retardation and
penal reformation,
Eugenics, criminology, medical jurisprudence, resource conservation
and control.
It too deserves a kindly accolade and society's appreciative note,
"Value received."
Dr. Wallace, hard pressed, manifested patience, compassion, understanding.
His anticipation of closer Alumni liaison and greater autonomy in the
election of the President,
Amelioration of grievances re salary cuts and honoraria should give him joy
As he continued to render public service as President at Kingston's Queen's.

THE KERR YEARS

We bid farewell, and welcome to the presidential fold Dr. Kerr, its
third President,
Who, as the University's first dean of Arts and Science, served well for
over twenty years.
Ceremoniously installed by Alberta's first premier, and Chancellor of
U. of A. revered,
He was widely endorsed and lauded by the new premier who the new appoint-
ment made.
Tenure of office: 1936 - 41; Objective: to preserve and consolidate the gains.
Many feared, but none could speculate, predict, or be doubly sure,
That two disastrous wars during three presidential terms would our
sorry world endure.
The registration was approaching 2500; full time staff at a high of 109,
And budgetary appropriations, as usual, showed inappropriate change.
The Grade XI entrance standard raised; the Committee of Grad. Studies
to School status changed.
Budgets again curtailed. Graduates taught gratis for self-edification
and goodwill.
Architecture dropped, its professorial tenure lost after graduating its
remaining students three,
For which the distinguished "retiree" was remunerated only by their
lowly tuition fees.
The B. Ed. degree, long deemed post-graduate, became the M.Ed.
"Those who sow the wind", 'tis said, "will reap the whirlwind" is
manifestly true,
Of Hitler's Fascism rise to power, its boast of Arayan supremacy,
Nazi arrogance and hate;
Naked unprovoked aggression, demise of decency and justice, veneration
of brutal might.
Appeasement failed, the aggression stronger grew. Champions of freedom
called the Nazi bluff,
Though ill-prepared, so that the "War to end all wars" in the face of
Axis aggression and autocracy,
Precipitated the inevitable conflict, a holy crusade in a "War to Save
Democracy",
And Canada, on September 10, 1939, was formally at war anew.

Yet the failure of social and economic democracy and the futility of
 past wars
 Had dulled the edge of patriotism until Britain's perceived dilemma
 following Dieppe
 Galvanized the people into action in Canada, the allied world and the
 British Commonwealth,
 So that at the U. of A., once again, studies whirled again in the vortex
 of international
 Politics and war, waiting as it were, for the decisive battles yet to come.
 Our University was instrumental in preserving the flow of food supply,
 To beleaguered Britain, through leadership in scientific research:
 Refrigeration of perishables, bacon curing, preservation of eggs,
 And in helping to develop the awesome atomic bomb, the biggest "egg" of all.
 Many students chafed at the bit. Respectable academic achievements to mili-
 tary service rendered them immune,
 So that many chose to jeopardize their standing, their parental wishes and
 the Presidential decree ignore,
 "Until such time our Country calls us," in academic training to remain.
 Leaves of absences were granted staff, their future tenure reasonably
 assured;
 The C.O.T.C. now in deadly earnest trained, their members rising up the
 ranks in war;
 The covered rink into drill hall turned; numerous courses to the needs of
 Army, Airforce, Navy tuned,
 And all possible human and physical resources backed up Allied victory
 and the Commonwealth.
 But the academic life went on. The School of Education was ^{to} College
 status changed.
 And all Alberta teachers, past, present and future, were members of
 the A.T.A. decreed,
 Thanks to the erstwhile Premier also Social Credit's Minister of Education,
 Who presumably for his political views, acts of commission or omission,
 The University's axe-grinding Senate, of strange and questionable pedigree,
 Vetted the President's and Chancellor's declared intent to confer on him
 an honorary LLD degree,
 Causing resignation of the former, and adding sorrow and humiliation
 to the latter;
 Some say even to the point of precipitating the University father's
 untimely death.
 Changes in the University Act followed; the Senate was cut down to size:
 A distinguished U. of A. librarian stepped into the Convocation breach
 and delivered,
 To the largest graduating class a timely and well-prepared Convocational
 address.
 Not apologetically but in gratitude and respect, Rutherford Library a
 name revered preserves,
 And its founding father's collection of Canadiana on its historic
 shelves conserves.
 While President Kerr, resigned, pride mortally wounded; not in abdication
 nor defeat,
 Such a way to treat a President no future Senate will hopefully ne'er repeat.
 However, perhaps the harshest possible impression of this Senate has
 been relayed,
 Depicting the harsh destructive criticism of it in that day conveyed

By the apologists for the Premier, Chancellor, President, and the daily press
So that their overlooked secret fact I must dare report, confess:
The prerogative of honorary degree recipients has been the Senate's
to this very day,
A privilege then zealously guarded lest the Senate become someone's
rubber stamp and that way stay.
Apparently, there was too much taken for granted; no prior consultation and
approval, actions by the Senate rightfully resented.

THE NEWTON YEARS

Times of distress and challenge, mixed with pathos and lament,
Ushered in another leader, Dr. Robert Newton, as the U. of A.'s fourth President
Whose nine year term in office during the tragic period of death and
destruction,
Spilled over into glorious peace, rehabilitation and reconstruction.
But now no memorial Honor Roll could ever be so large in Convocation Hall,
To accommodate the University sons who over tyranny had triumphed, and
on some foreign sod did fall.
Graduate of McGill University; Department of Plant Sciences head,
Dr. Robert Newton, Agricultural Scientist, effective teacher, scholar,
World War One veteran (M.C.)
Administrator skilled, courageous, dedicated, to high standards wed;
Demanding of himself and faculty that served with pleasure on his staff.
They inherited the very complex problems engendered by World War II.
On a war-time footing having been placed, the University continued to
progress, survive,
With thoughts of a systematic program of post-war rehabilitation ever-
most in mind.
Basic military training became an alternative to first-year Phys. Ed;
Study, dedication and sacrifice became the order of the day.
Students who proved their academic worth remained, others to Selective
Service were referred.
However, student ranks saw continual depletions through enlistments and
deliberate failures of examinations.
Department of Engineering's special courses to military technicians most
invaluable proved;
Accelerated courses in Medicine and Education kept essential services alive.
Pre-empted from the University by the Department of National Defense
Were the covered rink, the Normal School, three principal residences, and
colleges St. Stephen's and St. Joe's;
While ancillary services kept faculty members drawing away, adding to
the University's woes.
Yet while battling such daily problems, plans for veteran rehabilitation
commenced seriously in 1942,
Despite the unknown budgetary sources, Government reactions, revenues
and grants;
Yet once the bottlenecks were broken, everything much more easily flowed.
The enemy's back was broken on the Russian front, in Africa, the Battle
of the Bulge;
Prepare, ye mighty University for the student veterans' academic surge!
So much to plan and do, with so very little time allowed,

To resolve the standards of admission, organize pre-matriculation
 refresher schools;
 Priorities over civilians to be established; veterans and families
 accommodated, housed;
 Classrooms and courses accelerated, and expanded; staff faculties enlarged;
 Six temporary buildings provided to meet the student veterans' over-
 whelming plunge.
 Evening classes virtually doubled, lab-classroom facilities severely
 overtaxed,
 So instruction was perforce continued from 8 o'clock in the morning
 to 10 o'clock p.m.
 From army bunks to army huts hundreds of married vets were housed;
 Six hundred dollar honoraria countless staff services rewarded, while
 hundreds gratis served,
 After, a grateful nation's programs were generously conceived, delivered.
 Hundreds of veterans to their academic studies seriously returned.
 To make up for lost time, realization of new dreams, and to keep D.V.A.
 grants secured,
 Under a formula of free board and room, and tuition for their qualifying
 education
 Unlimited for military service beyond eight months, under strict standards
 rigorously maintained;
 Either stay in the 75th percentile in achievement, or a second-class
 general standing sustain,
 Or else continue with your studies by yourself financed.
 The Canadian University Returned Men's Association, Curma for short,
 Lent its willing helping hand for a smooth-running operation and nothing
 to abort,
 Rendered assistance in housing, benefits, legal aid, counselling and
 social undertaking,
 Derived from teamwork, disciplined military life and conscience, make
 no mistaking!
 So that by the year 1948-49, ninety-five percent of the 1641 vets had
 graduated,
 And society's debt for their sacrifice and contributions was partially
 repaid.
 Enter and exit: the very best students upon whom the University eye
 historically had ever laid.
 Other important matters during these auspicious times are also worthy
 of note:
 Full responsibility for teacher training the Faculty of Education undertook,
 Integrated professional and academic courses for the undergrad 4-year B.Ed;
 And a series of post-graduate programs leading to the Ph.D.,
 Which finally and generally got underway though long ago approved.
 New teaching majors in Physical Education; Household Economics,
 And Music, Art and Drama, initiated; all certifications by Department of
 Education retained.
 Thus raising the prestige of the profession and the teacher quality improved.
 Departments of Engineering, Chemistry, Geology and Mining, galvanized by
 new oil findings,
 Started preparing for a larger home, while our under-financed U. of A.,
 Established a gift bequest foundation for a better wherewithal to pay.

Full time instructors of one hundred forty; by 1947 nearly 5000 students
 had enrolled,
 And pressure for an elaborate student building had produced sufficient
 leaven
 For a marvelous 1950 structure from higher fees, and free Government
 loans dating 1947.
 Meanwhile, the 1939 budget of one and quarter million, in 1945 to one and
 one half had grown,
 Far short to satisfy a growing campus, bursting at its seams.
 In 1942 The New Trail first appeared four times a year
 As an official organ of the Alumni and the U. of A.,
 And the President, was for more academic matters freed, thanks to an
 appointed aid.
 Supplementary funds from Friends of the University began to arrive,
 Toward Dr. Henry Marshall Tory lectures, library, student aid, and
 support of University life.
 To provide mementos to outstanding students' contribution for enriching
 campus life,
 A Golden Key Society formed: students honored 30 of their members in the
 1948-49 initial year.
 And at long last a stately building, and orphaned books domiciled in
 their library home.
 In 1946-47 miscellaneous two-year courses in Calgary were well begun,
 Succeeded by next year's Bachelor of Education in Industrial Arts;
 All preliminary to the long awaited, autonomous institution
 To serve the deserving population of the Province's far South.
 During the horrible years of conflict and the glorious post-war academic life
 The Philharmonic Society produced Iolanthe, Dramatic Society its Three
Cornered Man;
 Followed them Mikado, Candida and the Pirates of Penzance, Romeo and Juliet.
 Mock parliaments, Alumni homecomings, academic lives enriched, advanced;
 The Campus Vets' Diaper Derby featured 106 "dollies" wearing their
 three-cornered pants—
 Proof that Vets at things academic very busily engaged, were not quite
 indolent at home.
 The nine years of the Newton era ended, the Stewart years begin,
 The Emma Newton Collection at the University his cherished name retains.

THE STEWART YEARS

Government-appointed, Professor Andrew Stewart, became U. of A's fifth
 President.
 Lecturer in Political Science; School of Commerce and Business Affairs head;
 Possessive of great energy, insight, ability, and generally well-liked,
 He had the competence and experience for the burgeoning years ahead.
 Thinking in short and long-term perspective; long-range policies objective.
 Either as a post-Sputnik reaction, or actually based on fact,
 High failure rates were detected in high school physics, math;
 So that remedial action, better study habits, background preparation followed,
 The courses were significantly strengthened; admission standards raised.
 1951, Edmonton street-carless; cars at U. of A. an enforced alternative,
 with no place to park;

Northern Jubilee Auditorium, School for the Deaf, on University land encroached,

And salaries, pensions, and bonuses a catastrophic stage approached. It saw awards in Letters, Music, Painting and Related Arts; Courses identification numbers standardized from Senior Matric to Grad; Mock Parliament revived; Freshmen appreciation and good-will engendered. In 1955, via the erstwhile Mayor's reception at Edmonton Gardens, without exception,

Replaced the public-relations straining annual juvenile snake dance stunt. Contagion spread. The 1956 Varsity Weekend was the best in history that U. of A., had ever had.

And for \$50,000. few could deny, that the LPG 30 digital computer was the best that one could buy.

School of Graduate Studies established; 1200 doctoral candidates enrolled. B.A. in Drama, Music; New B.Ed programs specializing in Elementary and Secondary Ed.,

B.Sc., in Metallurgical Engineering added and a 3-year programme in Phys.Ed., Honors programs in Physics and Zoology, Theoretical Physics, Applied Math and Physiology;

Third year of medicine was trimestered, emphasizing a more clinical approach. And to keep up with their medical counterparts, nursing programs updated and improved.

A practical innovation: Evening classes for degree credits had begun.

Following the expected post-war registration depletion and decline,

The registration hovered between 5000 women, men;

Supplemented by 1.5 thousand via summer school attendance.

Its enrolment record levels reached by 1959, with its 2000 Freshies

At the Civic reception and admission ceremonies formally welcomed, dignified,

The operating budget that in 1945-46 around a million point five hovered,

In ten years' time to \$5,000,000 had increased, and grew

By another million and a half in only three years' time.

But the trend had long been set, likely to continue evermore

Revenues forever behind pressing needs, no willing coffers evening up the score.

For public servants turned pro-tem or perennial politicians

Unable to control inflation, possessed limited power of comprehension,

That the longer they continued to wrangle, construction to delay,

The greater would rise the construction costs, and higher maintenance to pay

So like that stout lady (expenses) with her umbrella (income) far too small

The University has repeatedly lamented, "My umbrella simply fails to cover all."

The new buildings which appeared in quick succession, creating wonder and great impression,

Were West Wing of Med, new Dental Clinic, and the S.U.B.,

New Provincial Lab, Rutherford Library, McEachern Cancer Research Lab.,

Agriculture Building, Jubilee Auditorium, Administration Building and Science Biology.

An Ophthalmology Building at Northern end of the Colonel Mewburn Pavilion

And a new Agriculture Buildings wing and lecture theatre, probably worth another million.

In 1961, the Chem, Physics and Math Buildings added, leaving resources flat, unpadded.

While two \$35,000 beam casualties, both pre-concrete stressed

When Phys. Ed. Building was constructed, left beholders puzzled, unimpressed

Meanwhile, outside progress beckoned, decentralization thrived, and Calgary

Began offering first year of Arts and Science, two years of teacher-training and

First year of Commerce, nursing, engineering, went on a campus-building spree,
 And held its own Convocation soon thereafter at the Auditorium, Southern Jubilee.
 Lethbridge Junior College, then affiliated with the U. of A.,
 Built its nucleus, accelerated the higher education swell, and soon became the U. of L.
 In six years' time, the School of Graduate Studies had to Faculty status grown.
 Pharmacy a Faculty; Department of Phys. Ed. a School;
 The four year program in Fine Arts became the budding thespians' tool and
 Avenue to professional careers; while the School of Physiotherapy did emerge
 Primarily to eradicate the frightening and disabling poliomyelitis scourge.
 And the School of Commerce, highly recommended to third year students
 three specialties extended:
 Accounting, Business Administration, Economics, all successfully
 as intended.
 Because the University of Alberta was conceived, designed to serve
 its people;
 It is small wonder then, that the Research Council of Alberta;
 The Mewburn Memorial Wing of its Hospital for sick, disabled vets,
 And Aberhart Sanitorium (free T.B. care) are on or near the campus housed.
 Though some decry the student apathy that in the post-war era reigned,
 The Vets better realized than we, what the University was for;
 Gave studies their deserved priorities, with other activities never
 completely ignored.
 However, the students in the 1950's, a healthy balance between the
 two restored,
 And expression found in Freshman orientations, Homecomings;
 Arts and Science Mardi Gras, Merry Meds, the Engineering Ball,
 The Ag. Club's Bar-Non Dance, Visitors' Day, Wauneita's formal dance, Ballet;
 University Studio Theatre, Mixed Chorus, Symphony, in popularity and
 stature grew;
 The Annual Songfest competitions well earned their merited praise,
 While the Varsity Varieties, 1956, "the best ever" were adjudged.
 Interest in music and dramatics attained its record high,
 And the Gateway, ardent champion of freedom, received the Southam Trophy prize
 As the topmost regular student publication in the land.
 To demonstrate eloquence, ability, astuteness, that on current issues
 "they were up"
 The redoubtable U. of A. debaters had twice won the McGoun debating cup.
 In various sports and athletics both sexes highly did excel:
 Women in fencing, figure skating, swimming and badminton;
 Emerged champions in golf, cross-country, volleyball and basketball
 Which their male counterparts equal triumphs shared.
 But it was in wrestling, football, hockey, they won their accolades,
 As they periodically emerged as Provincial and Western Canadian champs.
 There were two memorable volumes of the oft splendid Evergreen and Gold,
 But its Golden Anniversary publication in the year 1958
 Brought back countless treasured memories; infinite satisfaction, and
 pride justifiably evoked.
 The 1950 services of Student Advisory many valuable contributions made.
 Another presidential era has ended, the sixth one under way;
 The future appears even brighter: thanks to the contribution of gallant
 yesterday.

THE JOHNS YEARS

Exit Dr. Andrew Stewart, new Chairman of Ottawa's Governors' Broadcast Board;
Enter Dr. Walter Johns, to man the barricades, to improve and enlarge
the fort.

A veteran at the University for more than twenty years,
In many ways unique: In Classics professor most excellent;
On Faculty, highly respected by his academic peers,
He met and knew, all five University presidents; their legacy in his
hands bestowed.

In his inaugural address, he delineated and identified,
The Board of Governors' authority in the University's business and
financial life;

The General Faculty Council, reserved for academic matters, held supreme;
The Senate, proper instigator, stimulator, in public-university liaison
skilled.

Himself as president: Mentor, Coordinator; all decisions to quickly implement
Semesterization introduced; Junior Colleges under local jurisdiction stayed;
The Stanine, a nine-point grading system replaced the earlier one of
percentage grades.

And continuing dialogue between University representatives and cabinet
Promoted better understanding and support to further higher education.
The Canadian average cost of its students' eight-month University education,
Had by 75 percent to \$1660 since the year of 1948 increased
So that "wealthier Alberta," charged with setting an undue, torrid pace,
Remained the poorer Provinces' equal, lagging in financial assistance to
meet its growing needs,

Both at our established campus and the one in Calgary, rising to the fore.
Fourfold increase in four short years in building costs, with no relief
in store.

Without undue repetition it behooves one to touch on and report
Some of the era's developments and significant events, such as
The University hosting the 44th Farm Young Peoples' week;
Acquisition in 1961 of the 600 acre Ellerslie Research Station.
Freshmens' civic receptions cultivated cordial relations and goodwill,
And approximately an average of 15,000 persons responded to Varsity
Guest Weekends each year.

Either as an overaction to changing times, or rationalizing guilt,
Young Canadians for Freedom (an offshoot of the ultra-right John Birch Society)
To promote their brand of freedom, ideological fires fueled.
Uganda students viewed and felt a novel object: U. of A. campus snow;
And going from things different to things ridiculous sublime
Eight teams of relayed runners pushed beds from Calgary to Edmonton
In 24 hours and 10 minutes, whooped and hollered, and promptly went to sleep.
Inter-Varsity Christian Fellowship hosted over 1700 students from 37
different lands;

A Soviet senior physicist defected, and the student exchange program
jeopardized.

Armed service training units on campus were abolished,
And the Campus Cooperative Association via Garnearentals sought to ease
the housing strain.

Students were granted access to their files. Twenty-five thousand dollars
During the U. of A. Canadian Centennial celebration were expended.
Supplementing the \$185,000,000 for capital expenditures, the Government
had committed,

In 1967-68, a fund-raising campaign via a 50-50 Government matching plan
 Raised 60% of its \$25,000,000 objective and an important precedent had set.
 But it would be unpardonable and remiss, the student protest movement
 to dismiss

Without reviewing its origin, rationale, objectives and overall effect
 On the U.of A. campus and its reactions to the student discontent.
 California Berkeley University inspired, in 1964, the movement spread
 in rapid fire fashion,

Even though the U.of A. and other Canadian Universities emerged in
 lesser degree burnt.

While American Students for a Democratic Society, sought curricular change:
 Recommended student power: more meaningful participation in University
 affairs;

Black studies; opposition to the Viet Nam war, and to all positions of
 authority,

Found quite general endorsement in Canada, yet their Canadian counterparts
 Concentrated more on issues peculiar to Canada between the English-French;
 Abolition of tuition fees; free textbooks, travel, board and room,
 On the premise that young intellectuals, sacrificing time and effort,
 To render better personal social service of import, truly merited
 society's 100% support.

There was considerable consternation, tension, ferment, discontent
 Some over-reaction to the more worthy objectives and justifiable intent;
 Because it was too fashionable to dismiss all demands as psych. & delirious
 hippie pipedreams, myths.

Demands for 25% student representation on the Board of Governors,
 Some critics "Ridiculous!" did assess. "Teach them first to keep off
 campus grass."

The President helped alleviate the tensions, many problems to dissipate,
 By a memorandum to clarify the situation, to reason and to persuade, and
 methods tried and proven, emulate;
 And the Student Council role in leadership, mediation, discipline, and
 enforcement praised.

Though many skirmishes were lost, there were several bastions won,
 As student representation on numerous influential bodies became
 permanently entrenched,

Even though many regrets were engendered; many well-meaning and responsible
 persons hurt.

The advocates of freedom without responsibility their slogan oft assessed,
 And their "Do not bend or mutilate — this is a human being." aptly applied
 to the U. of A. President.

Another very memorable occasion, highly significant event
 Was the special Diamond Jubilee Celebration, and special May convocation
 The grace to which U. Thant, the President of National Research Council, and
 a future Prime Minister had lent.

The decade opened by a flood of new courses and Ph.D. expansions,
 Over sixty course changes, and at grad level 110 courses new conceived;
 Evening credit courses had by then proved popular and extremely well-received;
 B and B encouraged, for it teacher trained, but other ethnic groups were
 not neglected, overlooked.

Drastic changes in Chemistry; Petroleum, Civil and Mining Engineering;
 And a four year program, Bachelor of Fine Arts and Drama were approved;
 B.Ed. in Industrial Arts; B.A. in Recreational Leadership, two degree
 programs new,

Faculty of Commerce expanded - into six practical areas of specialization too;

Zoology, Chemistry, Geology extended beyond courses undergrad.

And special graduate courses were rendered available,

In Soil Mechanics, Hydraulics, Concrete Design, Electronics, and Acoustics and River Engineering.

In 1962 the student enrolment stood at an unbelievable figure of 7356; More than doubled by 1969, and tripled in the last ten years.

An overall eightfold increase over its early 1920 pioneering years.

They kept Lister Hall hustling, bustling serving the 10,000 daily meals. The costs of operation kept steadily climbing: inflation, growing

service needs;

Fees were progressively raised, yet subsidies at 80% continued to remain.

In 1966-67, the operating budget stood at \$27,000,000, the record high,

And quickly rose to 44.7 million only two years hence.

Construction, desperately trying to keep pace with growing needs, each year failed,

Despite the many impressive edifices which the campus greatly altered, changed.

A Medical Building addition, followed by the magnificent complex for PhysEd; Two Engineering Buildings; Math, Physics. Chemistry; new facilities for Law and Med;

And in 1963, a stately 10-storey Education Building raised its lordly head.

The new Cameron library, and the 1966 high-rise Henry M. Tory added edification

Truly satisfying in dual ways the eager students seeking "higher" education. The academic multitudes seeking nourishment, a place for friendly banter, Became royally served (at regal prices) at Lister Hall's fabulous food service centre.

But the Biological Service Centre, costly, complicated, having its detractors; Was completed at around \$24,000,000 in 1966 using four different contractors.

Oh, and at long last, married students on affordable higher educational training were able to embark,

Thanks to the residential facilities made available in 1968, at Gov. General Michener Park.

(With another 88 two-bedroom suites in 1972 ninety percent financed by CMHC.) Yet as the buildings grew, happy answers to many a prayer and grateful cheer 600,000 sq. feet more of gross construction was required by the end of every year.

So the hard-pressed faculty kept pressuring and praying, and morally to survive,

Their hideaway christened in 1964: Mens' Faculty Club on scenic Saskatchewan Drive.

The wonderful bounties with which our University over the years was blessed It judiciously to other communities throughout Alberta equitably extended:

Many graduate courses at the U. of C. approved, Dept. of Archaeology added, Followed soon by expanded teacher-training courses, and Faculties of

Social Work and Medicine,

And where, its General Faculty Council since 1964 has operated on its own.

Affiliated Camrose Lutheran College offered second year programs in B.Sc.B.A.

Affiliated College St. Jean provided an answer to bilingual teacher education

And affiliated junior colleges in Red Deer, Grande Prairie offered programs

"right at home,"

While at the U. of A., the more they gazed, the more the wonder grew.

Out of necessity and convenience "splitting" had become a craze;
 First split the Faculty of Arts and Science; then the Department
 of Language Modern,
 Into languages and linguistics Romance, German and Slavonic;
 Department of Political Economy into Departments of Poly Science
 and Economics.

While the Department of Music, lest it fall behind and become anti-
 quated, quadrodepartmentalized,
 Into Theory and Composition; Orchestral, Church Music and Applied,
 all worthy endeavors realized.

Unsplit emerged the Faculty of Grad. Studies; School of Dental Hygiene;
 New departments of Industrial and Vocational Education;
 Graduate courses in Agricultural Economics and Genetics;
 Master of Business Administration and M.Sc. in Agricultural Economics,
 And Honors courses in Biochem, Genetics, Geology and Math.
 Microbiology was extended to non-medics, emphasizing bacteriology and
 virology,

And the Faculty of Dentistry was neatly overhauled, streamlined.
 To better deal with foreign students, their problems and cultural
 diversities,

The U. of A. in 1960 wisely elected to join the International Assoc-
 iation of Universities.

The University of Alberta book - purchase budget of \$35,000 in 1951,
 To \$525,000 had grown in just fifteen years' time,
 For a library requiring 3,000,000 copies by late 1976 projected,
 And where 25¢ fine for overdue books a magical regularity effected.
 Universities are for students, so that student activities our attention
 more behooves!

One hundred thirty-seven members on executives in campus organizations
 offices assumed.

They a functional course-assessment guide in most departments carefully
 prepared,

And to encourage and support the students' healthy extracurricular life,
 by studies not become reduced to tears,

The Provincial Government in 1966 guaranteed a \$3.65 million dollar loan
 at 5½% for over thirty years.

One Student Union president also presided over the National Federation
 Of the Canadian University Students, later changed to C.U.S.

Where his presidency was shortlived by purpose and design,
 The consequence of C.U.S. pre-occupation with matters allegedly exceeding
 its purview:

End of Viet Nam War, Rhodesia's majority rule, free Universities,
 Student stipends, and universal access to higher, better quality education.
 Alberta University's affiliation ended to avoid international propaganda's
 cutting edge,

But no man is an island; the wisdom of their action let tomorrow's
 history judge.

The very same year, the Student President, an undergrad and grad became
 Members of the General Faculty Council, attributed at least in part,
 To the voice of "student activists" whom they had just recently
 repudiated, spurned.

In 1963, the Gateway won the prestigious Canadian University Press award
 For the best features, and best editorial cartoons, an honor soon repeated.
 But it ate some unseasoned and unpalatable feathery crow,

When its article anticipating a very successful student anti higher-fee
confrontation
At the Legislative Assembly appeared on schedule, though the march was
cancelled and never actually made.
The students excelled in the numerous sports, identified in former years,
To which they added rugger, judo, fencing boxing and gymnastics.
The hockey team, as National champs, for the tenth time the Hardy Trophy
had won;
And the football team, not to be outdone, as undefeated Western
champions remained,
And became the National champs completing a season best in history of
the U. of A.
The Mixed Chorus and University Symphony, justified their popularity;
Via the Varsity Varieties and Souse Pacific their outstanding epithets
deserved.
A glorious era ended; the University to fabulous heights ascended.
Dr. Walter Johns resigned; the seventh President appointed, highly
recommended,
Leaving the ex-president free to his first love, the classroom to return,
And from the nation's "intellectual elite among the youth" their
plaudits again earn.

THE WYMAN YEARS

With Dr. Max Wyman, top mathematician, of a sharp and calculating bent,
Firmly entrenched in the saddle, aware of the highways travelled, on
future roads intent.
Dr. Max Wyman: Professor, Department of Mathematics in 1942;
In 1962 its head; Dean of Science, 1963; in 1966 Dr. John's academic
Vice-President;
Chairman of Academic Planning Committee, General Faculty council; in
1969 U. of A's seventh President,
His perennial concern: Casualties inflicted by underfinancing and ill-
advised thrift
Against which he valiantly battled, his forward gears never into reverse
did shift.
For as the enrolment zoomed, support needs greatly increased, the revenues
relatively declined,
Leaving the U. of A. \$3,600,000 short in 1974-75 and \$6,000,000 the
following year behind.
Why? Because society high inflation caused, but its supporting grants
for inflation ne'er indexed.
In that year, the total money requirements to \$100,000,000 had grown,
Of which \$27,000,000 was campus generated, the rest derived from the
Provincial grants;
But the 9% inflation the purchasing power to \$91,000,000 the required
sum reduced.
Despite charges to the contrary, either defensively or with intentions
to disparge,
The U. of A. in 1970-71, actually fell \$131.00 below the Canadian
annual average
Of \$3788 to educate a full-time student in institutions of higher education,
But society kept applying a tourniquet to its aorta impeding its own
circulation.

It was a battle for survival, akin to past wars and crusades holy,
Because Autonomy for the Universities meant only freedom to die slowly,
As Dr.Max Wyman, its seventh President very wisely observed
And the feared confrontation between "town and gown" more wisely deferred,
And under very trying circumstances, with patience strained, a calm
exterior maintained.

But across the sixty years of time there emerged a connecting link,
Now lectures to the tune of heavy equipment, noon-time whistles; then
to the nearby cowbells' clink.

And now for a few events reflecting the events and tenor of the day:
The Thai Project in 1970 was approved and officially on its way.
The Varsity Tuck Shop died. "1917-1970, Remembered with Love" its
mournful epitaph.

A tow-away policy was implemented and added to student consternation, rage. "In Loco Parentis" responsibility also died; death due to a lowered legal-age.

And the "Aggie" annual Bar-Non Dance saw 7000 eager students whirl and prance.

In 1971 an honored "emeritus" from the Department of Physics as Ombudsman was first appointed

To help staff and students their various grievances resolve, and not be unduly disappointed.

The 1972 Spring Session held on trial for academic upgrading and acceleration without fear

Greatly approved and recommended; now an integral part of the U. of A's academic year.

Physical Educationn's Group to China; U.S.S.R. Exchange Program's known
existence

Helped to promote international understanding, and hopefully peaceful co-existence.

As basis for admission in lieu of results from Departmental examinations Teachers' Gr.XII marks were accepted, meriting wide approval and the professions congratulations.

And to everyone's approval, liking, 10,000 tons annually "wasted" paper went into a systematic recycling.

Grad students negotiated a bargain that made them happy, cheer, -
A Social Centre for a two year term at only \$1.00 per year!

An advisory committee solicited public expression on matters of higher education:

And Con Hall's 1925 pipe organ, memorial to World War 1, which so much pleasure lent.

To save \$50,000 repair costs, was replaced by some mysterious tracking instrument.

School of Library Science was accredited, Department of Religious Studies formed;

Also Medical Sciences Ph.D. and Evening Credit Courses

Extended far into Northern Alberta and North West Territories beyond; and

For greater convenience and economy of time, credit courses moved "Downtown."

While for those travelling and studying far away from home

What could be more exciting than taking a Summer School in Rome?

The Spring Session with 1234 enrolled in 1972 on trial reserved,
Grew to 2664 in 1974. with Education and seven other faculties served.

Without surprise, the enrolment steadily increased. In 1968-69

There were 15,185 full time registrants and 6,900 part time, but hold back a cheer.

Those full time to 17,354 increased during the following year;

Added another 500 in 1970-71, and then near at 18,000 stayed
Until 1974-75, exceeding all expectations, more than 19,000 students
had enrolled.

Deficits continued to plague the administration and its staff;
Provincial grants were hardly ever scientifically derived
On student count, operating costs, or growing capital demand;
So that regardless what sums or increases were received, inflation
and the higher

Building costs had more than everything devoured leaving enormous
deficits on hand,

Leaving the intellectual community wondering how to stay alive;
Clothe their wives and families, educate their children, and pay their rent.
Professorial salaries at \$2500 commenced in 1908; \$3000 maximum in six years.
The fact of very limited increases had reduced them oft to tears;
What with depression cuts, (mostly restored during the Dr. Kerr regime),
Limited honoraria and no recompense for extra services during post-war years.
Incidentally, the writer's teaching salary of \$600 in 1934, rose to nearly
\$20,000 in 1974;

Professorial equivalents, respectively should relatively have grown from
\$3600 to \$120,000;

Even \$60,000 would exceed the highest expectation and infinite satis-
faction lend.

But hope and dream: their remuneration remains at less than quarter of the
higher projected score.

For in fact the 1971-72 salaries ranged from \$8,500 to \$20,180.
With \$452 to \$804 in annual increments, barely enough to cover higher rents.
Proving once again our society's business profit orientation
Rewarding in small measure education, higher learning; letting educators
Live on dedication, the very forces in large measure, that create the
wealth of nations.

Statistics were presented; official shoulders shrugged; and U. of A. on
limited resources plugged,

And few knew or cared to know that in one decade alone, operating costs
had grown by a whopping 521%.

But the building program must continue unimpeded, facilities added and
improved.

The Biological Sciences Building in May 28, 1971 on the vast horizon rose,
The Mechanical Engineering Building followed suit in 1973;

A new 120,630 square foot Education Building graced the campus,
A campus that literally "raised the roof" when four giant cranes

Had actually raised the roof of the Structural Engineering Building Lab
Ten feet to accommodate its new loop testing machine;

The first parkade in 1970-71; with reserved parking for the paraplegics,
And people shelters at bus stops. A quandary the Board of Governors had beset.
Whether to renovate the inner crumbling Athabasca, Assiniboia, Pembina

Halls or them bulldoze and new ones get
But historic pride and common sense prevailed; the stately shells preserved

That the multi-purpose historic edifices may continue long the campus grace
Just as the Pembina Hall, in 1974-75 renovated, on self-supporting basis

as a women's residence serves.
And then that 1973 official opening of the Humanities Centre, it's

difficult to assess,
So mixed with feeling and emotions and Dr. Johns' "A dream is coming to
birth" address.

But men, even students, intellectuals and academics, live not by bread
alone,

Crave comforts and cultural amenities while others criticize or condone;
 Small wonder then, as far as human eye could wander, scan,
 The University hired a landscape consultant and devised a master land-
 scaping plan —

An open space system, pond, ~~outdoor~~-indoor dining area, a band shell,
 Informal and academic visual and recreational areas, —
 Plantings, pedestrian-vehicular circulation, Emergency and Service courts
 Both functional and aesthetic, with pride to make hearts swell.
 The Faculty of Business Administration, opened its doors to grade in 1964;
 By June 1973, it was accredited both quantitatively and qualitatively,
 By the American Association of Collegiate Schools, much happier than before.
 The public conscience touched, the Friends of the U. of A. demonstrably
 had grown

From 89 to 585 in 30 years, to treat the University as their very own.
 At the University meanwhile, the campus's nerve centre, library (brain)
 The average price per book had almost doubled in the past seven years.
 The Library Acquisition Funds of \$1,874,250 in 1970-71
 Had actually declined to \$1,575,000 only three years hence,
 Creating a dilemma: Demands for new books increasing and limited finance.
 The administration had its worries; the students studied; learned, had fun.
 Over a score of extracurricular activities continued, new ones just begun.
 In most sports excelled; grand championships in hockey, football won,
 On several occasions, or close to the top remained.

The Student Union Building, Northern Art Galleries, and Northern Alberta
 Jubilee supplemented,

What the students elsewhere attended, heard, reviewed, and saw
 On campus and throughout the lovely City that proudly plays them host.
 Meeta T.V. Services, C.K.U.A. programs, French Theatre and Studio Theatre
 in Corbett Hall;

The Chamber Music Society, Studio Cinema, Choruses, Oratorios, and String
 Quartet

Had to students and faculty members much pride evoked and greater pleasure
 lent.

Then there were Workshops in Ceramics, Music, Drama, Arts and Crafts,
 Public lectures, recitals, poetry readings and competitive songfests;
 Dancing (contemporary, creative, public and folk); a large variety of
 colloquiums;

Providing valuable information, entertainment; all worthy of praise and
 no opprobriums.

Numerous memorial lectures honoring many distinguished members
 Of faculties, administrators of the past, and many other persons of renown
 Such as Taras Shevchenko Annual series of the Ukrainian Businessmen and
 Professional Club.

And if these truly weren't enough, there were numerous Homecomings and
 "Meet the Profs".

The Philosophy Club and the International Reading Association edified
 and diversified

The lives of some, just as the numerous Modern Language Clubs
 Did others, and the Faculty Clubs for men and women brought much pleasure
 to the academic staffs.

The Dr. Wyman gamely manned the ramparts and produced the proper state,
 For the brilliant and dedicated successor, Dr. Harry E. Gunning, U. of A
 President number Eight.

THE GUNNING YEARS

Teacher, researcher, administrator, winner of fellowships and scholarships,
 The Chemical Institute of Canada Medal and Alberta's Achievement award.
 Fellow of Chemical Institute and the Royal Society of Canada
 And other prestigious scientific bodies in Canada and abroad,
 He piloted his Department of Chemistry to well-nigh one hundred grads;
 Seventy-three post-doctoral fellows and forty academic members on his staff,
 Wisely utilizing \$750,000 in research grants in their capable hands
 bestowed.

He was completely unpretentious, held nothing about his office sacrosanct;
 The right of questioning encouraged; a grateful ear to others lent;
 Justifiable change condoned, encouraged; all things proven and tried
 preserved;

Between the University and society, a mutuality of interests fostered
 and conserved.

The physical and social sciences, he argued, must become a stronger
 working team;

To realize their full benefits and joint effects, ingenuity must run
 supreme.

Deny that "the human brain is the best investment for Alberta wealth"
 And you downgrade the University's reputation and impair its academic
 health.

Which it is incumbent on the Senate, Alumni, staff, public and govern-
 ment to preserve;

To enable knowledge and creativity to flourish, highest potentials dev-
 eloped and conserved.

But, irreparable damage kept advancing because of almost punitively
 restrictive financing;

Led to a great deal of hemorrhaging, re-appraising and soul-searching.
 His numerous accomplishments merely underscored his judgemental abilities,
 Such as assessing our half-educated status: 100% upon rights, very hazy
 on responsibilities.

A Dean of Interdisciplinary Studies was appointed during Dr. Gunning's
 term in 1975,

Admission quotas were established: 5% foreign, 10% non-Provincial,
 Albertans, 85,

By competition. Recommendations of the Senate Task Force on Status of
 women implemented,

An Associate Vice-President, Director of Women's Affairs, responsible
 to the President created.

So that equity became reasonably assured; the "hire the best regardless
 of sex" principle formulated.

The University matured and to mature students special admission
 privilege granted,

Grad student assistance provided and foreign student differential fees
 rejected.

To uphold the much-heralded U. of A. international humanitarian reputation,
 Its bursaries and loans to full time unsponsored foreign students gave it
 more tangible expression.

Two Rhodes Scholarships in one year awarded, and many public relations
 gains recorded,

Via "Let the Public Know", "Eye Witness News", "In Touch With U"
 Over stations C.K.U.A.; C.F.R.N.; C.I.T.V.; and of course our C.B.C.,

To introduce the University to the people, to inform, and help them a truer image see.

Some of the U.of A. rare trees were donated to the Muttart Conservatory; Recycling of paper saved to date 42,500 trees; while other communities sent theirs to purgatory.

To preserve proper balance, inform, counter distortion, the U. of A. joined the Educational Cable Consortium,

With Athabasca University, Separate School Systems of Edmonton and Sherwood Park

Setting a pioneering pace over Channel 13, while others readied similarly to embark.

At the 20th Anniversary Ranch Day in Kinsella, the U.of A. herd was heard; But the Con.Hall's pipeless organ was heard unseen, the former's stately pipes preserved.

And two African elephant ivory-loaded tusks, to the U.of A. Faculty of Dentistry

Were presented by the Dental Undergrads and the Alberta Dental Association, On Dec.1, 1977 on the occasion of its Golden Jubilee Convocation, Confirming the familiar allegation that the U.of A. is just an "Ivory" Tower learning station.

Diploma programs, Occupational and Physical Therapy, became programs of four year degree,

Increasing the number of degrees awarded in 1978 at Alberta U.of A. to a grand total of 52.

1395 Masters and 673 Doctoral candidates in 1977 totalling 2068 Were only slightly reduced in total by 38 the following year,

Enrolments, between nineteen and twenty thousand stayed, and faculties grew To nineteen, forty-eight Departments and 80 grad and 48 Doctoral programs at our U.,

A far cry from 1951 when there was just a beginning, only one. From that standpoint alone, a marvellous achievement and a job well done, With over 2000 part time and full time staff members continuing where the five had originally begun.

It may be interesting to note, for those who help pay the bill, That alien students at 4.9%, Non-Alberta Canadians at 8.6, Albertans at 86.5% by far were leading still.

The U. of A. assets of \$442,286,000 in 1977 by nearly another \$20,000,000 in 1978 increased,

Though the Government of Alberta grants increased from 93.6 million dollars to \$102,500,000

The U.of A. on its reserves was obliged to draw or to economize in order to stay alive;

Because the operating costs in five years' time had increased by 83% Thus adding to the Administration's problems and to the Faculty frustration and much discontent,

Ameliorated somewhat by salary revisions in 1975 and 1978 But whether they or inflation won is open to debate.

Considering that the Lecturers' minimum was under \$15,000, Assistant Professors at mid-eighteen; Associate Professors At twenty-four thousand, a Full Professors at thirty-two.

Ponder how such rewards would truly appeal to you,

When clerical staffs at almost any store and first year grads get even more! Then how can one value higher education, and its low rewards not deplore? Even the prospective maximums increasing by 26 to 44 percent Cold comfort gave because the gains by them would be by fierce inflation rent.

Historic St. Stephen's College was respectfully adapted and renovated
To serve as Historical Resources Division of Alberta Culture, rejuvenated;
As also were Halls, Pembina, Athabasca, and Assiniboia, the Lord be praised!
Unlike that of the Crustaceans, their shells preserved; their innards
neatly reconstructed and replaced,
But for their vitals of stained glass, redbrick fireplaces and lovely
dining room wood
Left behind to function, to adorn, and to please the new contemporaries
as before.
They extended a friendly welcome hand across the spacious campus floor
To the residences honoring explorers well-remembered in the days of yore.
As though driven by economic's harsh reality, the U. of A. sought shelter
underground,
And completed in its last phase a 3.05 mile long tunnel currently
Connecting the University Hospital to the U. of A. Health Science Centre,
Soon prefixed "Alberta", at a cost of \$86,400,000 as a best facility
anywhere to be found.
Our University is not a self-contained community unto itself
For it reaches out its friendly hand to communities near and far,
It cooperates with Canadian Universities in far Northern research;
Conducts various symposia such as one on Native Religious Tradition;
Encourages and promotes "Publishing to Know Ourselves" publications.
To foster greater knowledge of our history and things Canadiana
Its lending invaluable services to Hurtig's, Encyclopedia of Canada,
Shrewdly promoted and undertaken at a contract cost of only 4,000,000 "bucks"
In 1976, The Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies was established
As a resource centre for English-Ukrainian bilingual education,
A hierarchy of programs, information, clearing house and publication.
And lest others of like origin display impatience and anxiety,
It formed a similar Central and East European Studies Society,
To help us about them more to know and healthy roots of multiculturalism
foster, grow.
It found tangible expressions in its three-phase programs for the Thai
Government's comprehensive schools' administrators and personnel
Ranging from 1966-1979 via theory and practicums trained at the U. of A.
exceedingly well,
All financed by Thailand funds borrowed from the World Bank.
Such exemplary services future generations undoubtedly will acknowledge
and for them profusely thank.
The University's Faculty of Agriculture hosted the International Soil
Science Congress in 1978,
To improve world food productivity; and hunger, famine help ameliorate
Through knowledge of soil, use, knowledge of limitations, and wise
management.
That friends in need are friends indeed it's known
They're needed in far away places as much as they are at home.
The previously mentioned Friends of the University our goodwill
ambassadors remain
For H.M. Tory Lecture series, rare books, special scholarships, equipment
for our students' gain.
Meanwhile senior students help through Freshmen Seminar Orientations;
Student Housing registries, general assistance and in-service training
at the University's radio station.
In all aforementioned activities and sports the students exceeded normal
expectations;

The Golden Bears in intercollegiate hockey wars all their opposition
quelled.

The Gateway publication flourished; the University Mixed Chorus as always,
rich culture promoted, nourished.

If only it could have sung away the \$6,200,000 1978-79 budgetary "shortfall!"
With bells of appreciation ringing, unimpelled by circumstances or
fate divine,

President Gunning surrendered his cloak of office to President No. 9.

THE HOROWITZ YEARS

Dr. Myer Horowitz at Eastern Canadian Universities experienced, U.of A.
and Stanford schooled;

Established himself through Early Childhood Education, Deanship in the
Faculty of Education, 1972-75;

Promoted to Academic Vice-President and finally in 1979 to the highest
level in U.of A. Administration,

To carry the torch, and if necessary bleed as his predecessors had bled
before,

Commencing almost prematurely, because 10% fee increase was not authorized
Leaving a shortfall of 2 million point 5 and the Faculties again
struggling to survive.

Grant increases were insufficient to keep the academic ship afloat,
Not even to mention the necessary wherewithal for development and growth,
Hence programs of Retrogression: Severe cutbacks in Arts, Science, Edu-
cation, Phys.Ed. and Recreation.

Cuts which seriously damaged the general muscular system and the heart,
Leaving the patient on survival ration, disregarding the true welfare of
the Province, Nation

In which our University had attained an upper rank of three or four.
22% increase required, 18.7% assured, so on with the endless fight and
bleed some more;

And ponder why colleges and technical institutes by comparison relatively
up the scale of values rose.

Perhaps poetic justice ruled, and every dog must have his day:

The University of Calgary received a grant 3% higher than that of the U.of A
And the Government grants, with U.of A. budget set for political convenience
Was reduced, leaving Dr. Horowitz dismayed, bewailing his despairing,
self-dubbed "naive innocence".

For year 1979-80, \$33,795,539 represented the University's Capital
Grants request.

O yes, the Government responded but nearly \$10,000,000 short of its behest,
Leaving the preliminary budget of \$136,800,000 handling all the rest.

But sports, domestic and international soothes all hurts, builds morale,
and respite proclaims

So onward march to the 1983 and the World Anniversary Games

Geared to intense competition and opportunity for diverse cultures appre-
ciation and recognition,

As though climatic, because the President's convocation address
Had amply identified several faculty members on executive associations
Serving throughout the world, specifically in such Nations as
Yugoslavia, Israel, Barbados, Kenya, Trinidad, Brazil, Nairobi, Japan
China and Thailand,

And for larger measure the Department of East Asian Language and Literature was approved.

With international students constituting the total enrolment of 6 percent Emergency and bursary funds aiding foreign students were indeed well spent. By setting up, as Dr. Horowitz argued, an Advisory Committee on International Development

Most departments and faculties would help through much meaningful involvement

In helping to resolve social and economic problems, and becoming ambassadors of goodwill.

At home \$6.4 million in 1979 in student aid, in 1980 to 6.6 million grew, Native Studies as a discipline emerged; Vocational Educational programs too, And M.Sc. in Speech Pathology programs were endorsed by the Board

To prepare teachers for the pre-school mentally retarded some resources tapped

For the hearing impaired, wheelchair athletes and the multiple handicapped. \$5000 from the Jewish Community Council was designated for teaching of Hebrew at the Alberta U.,

But not to be outdone, \$2000 came from local Arabs for a course in Elementary Arabic too.

The undergrad and graduate registrations reached 18,764 in 1979. In 1980, it slightly declined, to over fifty degree programs stood ready to be assigned.

But what's new? The 1981-82 Capital Operating grants \$1.7 million short of requirement

Were engineered as though to impress that the U. of A. was ready for retirement —

Perhaps only wishful thinking of some "successful" uneducated boors Whom any respectable University would disown, even for claiming fortunes strictly on their own,

Little realizing the numerous benefits indirectly from institutions of higher learning they had received.

A 1980-81 cost projection of \$149,320,000 meant a 10% student fee increase. \$5,400,000 of it was spent to reconstruct the Biological Sciences Building, The H.M. Tory Building and the campus senior, Assiniboia Hall.

From 1978-80, the gross building space from 470,960 sq. meters to 774,755 had increased.

The net space from 459,173 sq. meters to 466,752 sq. meters produced, so that

Each student here enrolled had an average of 25 sq. meters as his academic home,

With new buildings for Agriculture, Forestry and Field house on the planning boards.

The U. of A. considerably grown in areas academic and geographic Boasted 9,982 acres of unencroached domain toward the close of the Gunning reign,

For several experimental farms, the most northerly Devonian Botanical Garden

On a 190 acre plot, and 25,000 plants and shrubs, believe it or not. There were expanded quotas set for Nursing and Commerce;

Master of Public Management, Programs in Computer Engineering new. Others vaulted in stature, too. The Golden Bears Volleyball team in 1979-80 Won its first C.I.U. championship ever, and to add to the sports endeavor The Football Bears won in 1980 their first College Bowl since 1972; runners-up in 1981.

The Golden Bears hockey team won three consecutive national championships
 in 1979-80-81,
 And for good measure added to its list a gold medal in 1981 World
 University Games in Spain.
 And yes, the Golden Bear Cross Country team, won its first title too,
 and held its vaunted lead.
 But none should overlook the C.I.U. soccer team championship in 1980,
 runners-up in 1981-82;
 So that in 1980, six U.of A. teams did clinch, a feat most difficult to
 cinch
 Canadian Western Universities' Athletic Association pennants,
 In football, wrestling, Men's Cross Country, Gymnastics and Volleyball
 (The very thought raises hairs; imagine meeting and competing against
 many cross, country bears!)
 A U.of A. hurdler in the 400 meter hurdles the third fastest in the
 world emerged.
 The ladies athletic prowess did not lack, they emerged champs in Women's
 Field and Track.
 A well-known "marksman" lady the World Championship in trapshooting gained
 as the amateur athlete of the year.
 Talk of victory celebrations, mental recapitulations, rejoicings galore!
 All understandable and justifiable; four championships more than they
 had the year before.
 The students their tuition fee hikes continued to oppose; "The Purpose
 of the U.of A. in the '80's"
 their Senate
 Representative did propose; now compiled, and written, edited by a lady
 Senator, an ex-teacher in the EPSS.,
 A document which will provide to our University an even more meaningful
 direction.
 And because the Horowitz era, well begun, is far from over
 Permit me some heretofore overlooked phases of the U.of A. history to
 review, recover.
 The parameters of the University's operations are governed by the
 University Acts,
 A Charter Day celebrated the Lieut-Governor's Assent to the University
 Act of 1906
 Which inaugurated programs in the Faculty of Arts and Science, and
 Extension;
 Envisaged new faculties in Applied Sciences, Education, Agriculture,
 Medicine and Law,
 And provision made for residences on the campus, one for females, one
 for males.
 The new University Act of 1910, designed for a campus of 2,000
 Called for nine appointed members to the Board of Governors, electing
 their chairman,
 A senate, a Chancellor, and the University President, who conjointly
 Established the grant structure and the Methodist Mount Royal College.
 The University Act of 1942 many drastic revisions underwent.
 Jurisdiction over all academic matters, except that pertaining to
 honorary degrees
 Was the General Faculties' Council's prerogative, the latter with the
 Senate stayed.
 And the membership of which from 54 to 25 reduced, 16 of whom
 Statutory members were, to represent the prevailing Board of Governors,

Affiliated institutions, the students and the teaching staffs,
 With powers to elect nine other members for six year terms.
 The University Act of 1966, still extant, was further geared to social
 change

And need, such as separate and autonomous Universities in Edmonton
 And Calgary and wherever else the Lieutenant Governor in Council
 might decree.

The General Faculties' Council in all academic matters was to rank supreme,
 While the role of the Senate was defined as "a public conscience" an
 "ambassador of goodwill",

Primarily to hold forums, establish commissions and make submissions;
 To identify and translate the public's wishes; and higher education
 to advance,

In cooperation with other established bodies and an Executive Officer,
 full time.

In 1977, the Board of Governors of 17 consists of the University
 President and Chancellor,

As ex-officio members, a Chairman by Lieut-Governor in Council chosen,
 And fourteen other appointees including one from the Senate,
 And two appointed members from each of the Alumni Association,
 General Faculties Council, the Student Union, and the Graduate Students'
 Association.

In 1942, semi-autonomous committees reported to the Committee of
 Student Affairs

All business affairs of the University was in the Board of Governors'
 purview.

The Board of Governors and the Faculty Relations Committee worked in liaison
 The latter, eventually becoming the Association of the Teaching Staff
 of the U. of A.,

Promoting the interests of the staff and to it the Board's policies
 and views convey.

Replacing it, the Dean's Council into an invaluable asset, ally grew
 As the Executive of the General Council, disciplinary body, and the
 President's cabinet.

The Board of Governor's economic responsibility now vastly extended
 Is by the following committees aided: Executive, Academic Concerns,
 Building, Community Relations, and the perennial, all pervading Finance.
 Very naturally for good public relations it maintained the closest
 possible cooperation

Between the University of Alberta and the British Commonwealth Games
 Foundation,

And to furthermore demonstrate the changing attitudes towards students
 to date,

That they in matters of business and academic, can both give and take,
 The Act authorized and sanctioned their representation on the Board,

A privilege anticipated in 1912, when a Committee on Student Affairs
 Had student representation as the Senate's aid in matters of Student

welfare, discipline and supervision,
 All a labor of love, for then as now, all lay members of the Board do
 gratis serve.

The two original governing bodies in 1908 were the Convocation —
 Alberta-resident graduates from any University within the British
 Empire found,

And the Senate, consisting of an appointed five; but in actual fact

The first senate per se consisted of a Chancellor - Chairman;
University's President, the Minister of Education (then also Premier);
Ten prominent citizens, government-appointed, and five by Convocation
elected.

It first met on March 30, 1908 at the 80th Ave. 105th Street I.O.O.F. Hall,
Seriously intent on locating the best possible academic parents,
Library and equipment for their academic foundling crying to be fed.
With its inherent duties of the present Senate, General Faculties Council,
And Board of Governors girded on its stalwart, resilient frame
The Senate deliberated and ruled over the University opening; the
courses to be offered;

The initial and subsequent degrees; professors and their qualifications,
Their remunerations; the University budget and its appropriate disposition;
Its own composition, how for its several committees it itself best lent.
And the all-important matter—Alberta's bright student recruitment,
And the hiring "the best available" instructors, holders of Ph.D's
or their equivalent.

As its duties continued to increase, so did its membership to fifty-four,
Reduced in 1942 to twenty-five of whom sixteen statutory members were;
Representing the constituted Board of Governors, the teaching staff,
The students, and all affiliated and to-be-affiliated associations,
With powers from the general public nine others to select
In order to function as a bridge over which all arterial highways to
the University led.

The University Act of 1942 appropriately divided responsibilities between
business management

And Academic policy, to the Senate then assigned, the former to the
Governors' Board;

The Senate's prerogatives being the granting of degrees, scholarship
awardments;

Public relations, ruling on University affiliations; collaborating
with the Board

In their overlapping authorities in the establishment of courses,
Chairs, Departments, Faculties, the University functions to discharge,
Even though the function of the Board was primarily

"The Management of University finances, the appointment of officers,
The control and management of property, and the holding of all or real
property" thereto assigned.

The 1966 Act, the Board's responsibilities re-affirmed, to wit:

"The Management and control of the University and of its property,
revenue and business affairs".

Furthermore it was vested with authority facilities to establish, also
Departments, programs, chairs under the General Faculties council
recommendations,

And the prevailing government's Minister of Advance Education and
Manpower's consent.

It becomes the final arbiter about the power or jurisdiction

Of any University officer and governing body, and conjointly with the G.F.C.
Has "overriding control" over the affairs of the semi-autonomous
University Student Union,

And the Graduate Students' Association, Its powers to appoint, dismiss
Virtually nominal remain by virtue of the powers evolutionarily
assigned or gained

By the University's Deans over their respective staffs, the rest to
Personnel Office confined.

The gratis-serving Board of Governors, however, wields its might stick,
 By prescribing the terms of employment, tenure and salary remunerations,
 So that whosoever "pays the piper" inevitably "plays the tune",
 And hopefully higher education to very dissonant tunes will never be
 enforced to dance.

Throughout the 75 years of public service, not always fully appreciated,
 understood,

The University Senate to our Alma Mater much distinction both directly
 and indirectly lent;

A great deal contributed, accomplished, and many worthy records set,
 For one of the University's best public relations factors inevitably
 must be

The quality of its Senate bodies and Chancellors of highest stature and
 renown throughout its history;

And its willingness and capacity to recognize abilities among our
 varied ethnic stock,

Electing them to its eminent Chancellorships to add to its good fortune
 and good luck,

Such as having a remarkable French-Canadian that distinguished office
 to hold,

To influence worthy changes of direction and to help the Senate grow, unfold;
 And more recently in the election as Chancellor of the first Ukrainian-
 Canadian,

To grace it with his European orientation, and his ethnic qualities,
 perceptive, bold;

Carrying on from the eminent predecessor, the first lady that distinguished
 office worthily to hold.

That the University is largely dependent on the quality of the students
 it accepts and trains,

Due credit must be given to the Alumni and its perennial raw material:
 brains,

That make the University hum and flourish, and its student organizations
 Such as the Student Councils, dedicated to serve, and stimulate with
 new orientations,

Not always too difficult for the students to embody into the corporate
 institutional body

The first Student Union in the early years of 1912 had begun

With many serious purposes, objective, far from being geared for fun.

Alone its historic contributions most difficult to scan or even comprehend,

It sufficeth, therefore, only for us to say, that beyond any shadow of doubt

The Student Unions at the U. of A. had almost invariably delivered a highly
 salutary clout,

For our Alma Mater's general good, welfare, and sound academic health;

Trained leadership later rendering social services of great value and
 of inestimable worth.

But upon all shiny lives, organizations, institutions, a little rain
 must fall,

In 1921 the Student Council's "self-government" was challenged, placed
 below the Administration axe's call,

Either measure up or become "axe-tincked", so that the erstwhile Student
 Union president

Indeed shaped it up, improved the student discipline and responsibilities
 financial

That ere long it not only won new lease on life, and highest credential

But it also fulfilled its great potential as predicted by its

valedictorian,
 Rhodes scholar, later speaker of the House of Commons,

High Commissioner to India, and Governor General of Canada.
 Their innumerable disciples, though somewhat less distinguished,
 Their labor of love completed, their expertise to countless communities
 most appreciatively extended;

Because almost invariably leaders in the academic community, Carry on as leaders in whatever communities they later choose to live. Another extended service, extensively grown, is that of the U. of A. Department of Extension.

To which reference in its early years was already made;
Its more permanent reminders being Corbett Hall, and the Banff
School of Fine Arts it established for music, painting, drama,
Ceramics, weaving, and Conversational French, and during the off-season
months.

As a pleasant holiday work-haven for practising business men,
Desiring to sharpen their acumen via the U.of A's School of Business
Administration,

And where in 1959 new facilities and several chalets were built. The Banff School of Fine Arts to international reputation in record time had grown.

The U. of A. was long a model in extension by virtue of its own radio station and a lending library of 35,000 books. Well nigh 142,000 packages of books to subscribing readers in 1964 were lent.

The same year that the Department supervised, conducted 311 different courses far and wide.

Commencing in the 1960's, its high school enrichment programs,
Greatly helped gifted students in their chosen major fields excel,
And without undue alacrity, in 1975 the Department of Extension was
elevated to a Faculty.

Extending its benevolent concerns as well to over 200 senior citizens
In 10 non-credit experimental program courses ranging
From Psychology of aging, indoor-outdoor gardening, literature and
creative writing.

Music appreciation, rocks and minerals, estates, wills and financing. By 1980 it provided more than 2000 rich and meaningful courses, To diversify the people's post school life, to strengthen Albertan's pleasure and resources.

Long may it continue well to serve, and long its deep appreciation merit and deserve.

The health needs of Albertans to advance, protect, and promote the health of Albertans. In 1922 the University Hospital was acquired

By way of a \$150,000 City of Edmonton debenture in future years retired;
In 1923 its capacity increased by 85 beds structure belonging to Soldiers'
Civil Re-establishment.

Operated by the University Board of Governors and the Medical Advisory Board establishment.

For a most ideal combination: Joint Faculty of Medicine Staff and
Hospital Administration.

But the costs of hospital operation and a hospital addition a \$60,000 deficit produced.

And all efforts having failed to have it by the Government assumed or even reduced

So that in 1929 the University Hospital changed from University administration to a Hospital Board

Responsible to the Executive Council of the Government ideally better
 able to afford
 To operate it as a public service without rendering to the University
 any disservice,
 Because its successful operation would invariably depend on University
 expertise and Faculty cooperation
 With the President of the University and Dean of Medicine automatically
 ex-officio members on the Board.
 At a cost of \$185,000 for the new south wing and \$51,000 for equipment
 and X-rays,
 The hospital capacity by 122 beds to 375 beds was raised,
 To look after patients suffering from genito-urinal disorders, psychiatric
 problems and T.B.
 Subjects suited for clinical student training in the Faculty of Medicine
 and Radiology.
 Improved heating facilities to the Veteran wing of the Mewburn Pavilion
 completed in 1941
 And new staff residences adjacent to it soon begun
 And completed in the early 1940's; in 1946, a Provincial Laboratory
 of Public Health
 For public hygiene, and preventive medicine, with wonderful facilities
 on hand
 For medical research benefiting the University Hospital and all other
 hospitals in the land.
 A blood bank was established; a new \$400,000 wing in 1950 completed.
 The 1963-54 poliomyelitis scourge together with the Royal Alex retarded
 and largely defeated;
 By reducing the number of deaths and providing rehabilitation through
 physiotherapy
 Hundreds of patients by polio crippled; - in 1954 its School of Physio-
 therapy formed.
 With the University Hospital's innumerable services in quarters present and
 its growing additions,
 It should long continue to merit our respect and public appreciations,
 If the public relations job's well done and all the facts are known
 A task logically entrusted to Access Radio C.K.U.A. which the Alberta
 people own.
 The Department of Extension's Radio Station C.K.U.A. boasting a \$75,000
 capitalization,
 Began broadcasting on Nov.21, 1927 covering Alberta, Alaska and Central
 North West;
 Allegedly appealing to a select audience via its lectures, forums,
 commentaries, news;
 Reviews, debates, organ recitals, "Just Mary", "Homemaker Hour"
 "Question Box",
 And "Music Hour" which in a likely record was heard over a period of 40 yrs.
 In 1940 C.K.U.A. power was from 500 watts to 1000 raised; broadcast time
 from 7 hours to 18 increased;
 Its ownership-operation becoming co-shared by the Alberta Government
 and the U.of A.,
 With equal representation on its six-member appointed Board.
 However, both the commercial licence application and licence transfer
 were by Ottawa refused,
 Still the Government of Albertans possessed a radio station of their own,

Which kept them attuned with select programs, quality music and the vagaries of the time.

In 1974 the licence transfer finally was permitted and two years hence On March 31, 1976 the Alberta Educational Communications Corporation was born,

At last resolving the unprecedented anomaly of ownership being vested with The Alberta Department of Telephones, and the education licence in U. of A. hands.

"In Touch With U" from the University a 15% listening audience rating earned.

And Access Radio C.K.U.A. with its new 10,000^{watt} AM-FM transmitters, Joyfully and confidently "transmitted" throughout Alberta and far beyond, Via transmitters in Edmonton, Medicine Hat, Lethbridge, Calgary, Peace River and Grande Prairie,

And soon scheduled to appear, an FM Stereo Station in Red Deer. Because the public is entitled to know the countless things of worth about their "U"

Access Radio FM is doing precisely that through its program series:

"Whatsoever Things Are True", So that the "mutual trust" shareholders, the University and its people might reap the greatest gain.

The University Department of Extension is symbiotically related to University Research

Its value widely recognized, generously rewarded, such as the \$750,000 grant for Chemical Research already noted.

In 1921, the Government in great wisdom the "Scientific and Industrial Council of Alberta" formed Alberta natural resources to better utilize, all technical processes to improve;

Various waste products to research, on its findings capitalize.

In 1928 the Research Council of Alberta was formed, and the U. of A. Engineering Labs went into play;

Close collaboration with its Provincial counterpart was both prudent and imperative,

Even after it found itself by its "parental" allowance reduced to nil during the early depression years.

It continued to provide theoretical, technical, practical assistance and advice

To all and sundry individuals, institutions and organizations engaged In primary, secondary, or tertiary industries and operations, helping emergent problems to resolve;

To conduct pilot studies, and generally aid Provincial economies and expansions,

Closely akin to what we have recently witnessed in conjunction with Alberta Oil and gas.

Widely appreciated and based on solid reputation, it began to merit wide popular support.

In 1970 its research funds of \$7,599,525 from ten different sources derived, With the Federal and Provincial Governments contributing approximately 80%. Trust funds for miscellaneous research totalled \$14,910,759 in 1977 and to \$17,270,860 in 1978 had grown,

And probably if extrapolation may be justified, the sum exceeds \$25,000,000 in 1982, though unconfirmed.

A Centre for Research in Teaching in 1978 was by the Faculty of Education
 founded;
 Medical Research funds to well over \$100,000,000 have steadily increased,
 And to coordinate burgeoning research funds generally flowing to the U.ofA
 The President and the Board of Governors in 1978 appointed a Research
 Vice-President.
 Few people know or realize what benefits derive from these who study,
 research and theorize.
 From Extension to Research, to Foundations, grants, gifts, bequests,
 An easy transition lies, because the latter add blood to the academic heart,
 And nourish vital organs and tissues feed that would otherwise dormant
 lie or die,
 Even though the basic sustenance derives from the oft deficient diet
 which Government grants provide.
 In 1922, the U.of A's Faculty of Medicine was a beneficiary proud of a
 \$500,000 Rockefeller grant;
 The Carnegie Corporation of New York provided \$30,000.00 for the cultiv-
 ation of drama, music in 1933
 During the "Dirty Thirties" when smiles were sold at a premium and a
 person had to "act" to stay alive,
 The Emma Read Newton Collection, a memento from the U.of A's fourth
 President
 Was gratefully accepted and acknowledged and very proudly housed.
 Under the auspices of the National Conference of Canadian Universities
 The Federal Government a precedent established and beyond constitutional
 responsibilities went,
 In its first-in-aid grant of \$462,609.80 in 1952 to our U.of A in
 recognition
 Of the role that it and other Canadian Universities have played and
 continue to play
 In the life, development and prosperity of all regions that constitute
 our vast domain;
 That sum generously increased in 1957 to \$1,100,000 and very likely many
 times that sum since then increased.
 Annual scholarships to three top Edmonton University oriented scholars
 from the Robert Tegler Trust,
 And funds derived from the Alberta Dental Association, the College of
 Physicians,
 And the continuing support of the Alberta Hotelmen's Association (\$15,000
 in 1953 and \$25,000 in 1954)
 Have been of inestimable worth to worthy and oft needy Albertans
 attending the U. of A.
 During the mid-1950's grants from the Kellogg Foundation, the Carnegie
 Corporation,
 Imperial Oil, International Nickel Company of Canada, and the Canadian
 Textbook Publishers
 Pursued and graciously accepted by an aggressive and forward-looking Dean,
 Dramatically influenced the Faculty of Education's growth in Educational
 Administration and Education Research
 Athletics, sports and recreation from the Alberta Government in 1958
 received a sporting boost;
 The Physical Education Building gift on the grand occasion of the
 University of Alberta Golden Jubilee.

For experimental nuclear physics, a Van de Graaff accelerator, the
 Federal Government donated;
 A cosmic Ray Laboratory at Sulphur Mountain, Banff from the National
 Research Council closely followed
 As did its 1975 one million four hundred seventy thousand dollar grant
 To the University of Alberta, Canada's oil centre, for the centre of
 Hydrocarbon research.
 The Department of Biology's botanical gardens and field laboratory
 Have Dr. H.A. Dyde to thank for his valuable generously-donated 80 acre
 "farm",
 And the oft-maligned Federal Government \$5,316,115 in 1964, in scholar-
 ships, grants and loans
 Had guaranteed to students, to a maximum of \$5,000 the interest on which,
 To be deferred until the student graduated or otherwise their studies
 terminated.
 However, the greatest windfall of them all that favors any University,
 if ever, rarely
 Well over \$6,000,000 did befall from Mrs. Killam, a generous lady from
 the Maritimes
 Convinced of our Alma Mater's worth, and perhaps to some degree by Dr.
 W.H. Johns' presidential charms—
 A most gladsome bequest benevolently blessing the blissful U.of A for
 many years to come.
 The 1966-67 per capita grant of \$1600 was 68% Provincially and 10%
 Federally financed.
 The ratios altering slightly in the latter's favor when \$8,255,114 in
 research grants were received in 1971.
 Canada Council grants research in humanities and social sciences did assist,
 And in 1976-77 our Alma Mater did gratefully and proudly acknowledge
 Well over \$11,500,000 in research grants, endowments earmarked specifically
 for some Faculty and Department use.
 G.M.C.granted \$28,500 for studies of acoustic absorption of materials
 for vehicle interiors,
 And a very generous donation arrived from the Muttart Foundation
 To counteract a highly prevalent ailment via a Diabetic Research and
 Training Centre.
 And God Bless Terry Fox, may his spirit never die, for out of his 3339
 mile Marathon of Hope
 Which netted over \$23,000,000, a million dollars arrived at the U.of A.
 for Cancer Research
 In a hope that a breakthrough therein may keep hope alive for generations
 yet unborn •
 And now hopefully before my not unwasted effort is ended, some long-
 suffering readers left,
 Permit me to determine the raison d'être for all the stupendous efforts,
 sacrifices, costs,
 Heretofore described. Is it not for educating, training, mind preparing
 for personal and social good,
 The sons and daughters of our land, culminating in glorious graduations
 and convocations grand?
 Few would deny that overall purpose oft fraught with hardship, tears;
 And concede that the crowning glory in the end always justifies the means.
 So that with things of the past let's no longer reckon, for now the
 Convocations beckon.

The University's public-relations oriented original Convocation was held in 1908
 At which 354 Albertans who held degrees from Universities throughout the British Empire
 Assembled, elected the first Chancellor, and five Senate members from their ranks.
 One thousand beholders, nursing their souvenir programs, watched in silent awe,
 Happy to behold in person and in photo form, the University's first President;
 His hand-picked faculty of four distinguished men, a group photo of the registration class;
 It was a historic event that merited a post-Convocation celebration.
 In 1912, the aforementioned registrants had graduated, their group of 20 grads
 Constituting the first authentic product of the institution grown older by four years.
 An item of further interest might be that in 1918 the Prince of Wales received an honorary degree.
 By 1948, when the regular enrolments were by veterans of World War II swelled,
 Two Spring Convocations per year for the next three years were held,
 And the 900 graduands in 1949 had a great number of "vets" waiting in the line.
 In 1958 there were four separate convocations, commemorating appropriately the University's Golden Anniversary.
 Nineteen Ph.D. degrees were conferred in 1963, followed by many graduations more,
 So that by 1965, twenty-nine thousand students had already graduated from the U. of A.
 With 13,000 in the last ten years, boasting to date a respectable number of Masters and Ph.D. degrees.
 All undoubtedly captivated by spirits akin to that expressed at Spring Convocation, 1971:

"With me I take
 the gust
 the crest
 the orange of the sun
 and everything I hope to find".

As a representative sampling only, in that year alone over 1171 had graduated,
 During the annual Fall Convocation, including 420 in post-graduate degrees;
 In 1972-73 their numbers swelled by over 3700; by 5208 in 1977 and another 5400 in 1978;
 By which time 52 different degrees (including 13 Masters and 8 Doctoral) our proud Alma Mater graced;
 So that near the conclusion of the historic years that our Alma Mater has served
 93,469 graduands, in cap and gown, have proudly passed before their Chancellors revered,
 Bearing the cherished insignia of their accomplished goals, and their University's job well done;
 The benefits deriving therefrom, no poem e'er describe; no records truly accounts render.

So that over the 75 glorious years of Convocational history, how many
to this poignancy immune?

"Today I am poised in the limbo of a sad goodbye
and a glad farewell looking for tomorrow",

And Dr. Tory's grand vision, "If we are to have a great University it
will be
Because great men (and women) are upon our staff" has amply been fulfilled.
The Graduands! They carry in their brains, their hearts, their souls, a
portion of the University wherever
they may go;
And a special warm spot for the countless dedicated members of the
University staffs
Though historically poor in monetary rewards, are rich in the harvests
of their toil,
And the richest compensation across the vast expanse of years derive,
From those they taught along the way, "I appreciate what you have done,
my sincerest thanks".
Gifts from the teachers great, untarnished stay; their value by inflation
ne'er reduced;
Excellent ones live on forever, perpetuated by the memorial lectures their
proud records had induced.
Following the University's Silver Anniversary, the writer embarked on
an assessment
Of the social value of its graduates and of the University's contri-
bution, worth.
Now two "Silver Anniversaries" later, who can deny that their values had
several hundredfold increased?
Because though growth in tangibles was geometric, the values exponent-
ially could very logically increase;
For it can be truly argued that a University is more than a sum of its
component parts.
So let's briefly recapitulate the innumerable components, and their
combined values extrapolate.
Classroom instruction, lectures, discussions; symposia, colloquia, seminars;
Mental stimulations; awakened ambition, genius; crusading zeals instilled;
Lessons in human relations, understanding; superstitions, dogma, myths
explored and smashed;
Social sensitivities sharpened, humanitarian ideals awakened, human
progress edified;
Bodies both mentally and physically developed, and through the fine
arts refined;
Through sports and recreation strengthened, through team work solidified.
Personal qualities tested in the crucibles of experience, publications,
broadcasts, debates;
~~Antithetical~~ views reconciled, progress toward consensus probed,
New frontiers developed; prejudices, stereotypes abandoned; mental
millenniums reached.
Too theoretical and impractical you say? No; because from theory to prac-
tice is a historic transition,
And the pathway of science has invariably been paved with a series of
discarded theories.

But are not Education, Agriculture, Medicine, Dentistry, Commerce,
 Physics, Chemistry, Engineering
 Household Economics and Law practical enough? Combine University research
 and introspection
 With the practical and the theoretical with infinite varieties and
 combinations and
 You get new drugs, antibiotics, vaccines; organ transplants, open heart
 surgery, leg braces, iron lungs;
 New varieties of plants and animals; unheard of materials, synthetics,
 inventions, cybernetics;
 Miraculous machines of the Computer-Electronic age, higher standards,
 longer life.
 From the initial tensile-stress materials testing lab in 1911-12, the
 U of A researchers have grown exceed-
 ingly tall;
 And provided invaluable leadership and direction in all phases of indus-
 trial social and economic growth;
 And more than justified the investments in the pioneering university
 in our Canadian west.
 But the true measure of the University's worth lies far beyond, in the
 people that it trains;
 Schooled and disciplined in individual and social responsibilities.
 They invariably to worthy local, national and international causes gave
 their generous, unqualified support,
 Such as blood banks; Community Chests; fights against cancer, polio,
 heart disease, T.B.,
 With thousands of their ranks continuing their good fight when formal
 schooling ceased.
 While hundreds of their counterparts valuable leadership rendered in
 C.I.D.A. and C.U.S.O.
 Both during times of peace and war they had made their imprints bold.
 Can you dare imagine what our society over the 75 years of history would
 have been;
 Devoid of all the student leaders, scholars, writers, editors, debators,
 sportsmen,
 Exponents of the Arts and the thousands of graduands that joined the
 social ranks?
 Yet while we sing the praises and give thanks, let's ponder and reflect.
 Though much hath been given and received, was it truly adequate and
 best conceived?
 Will we lament, in time, the irretrievable loss with "Too little and
 too late"?
 Has it too oft pursued "wise prophets" from afar and wiser prophets
 locally ignored?
 Though our Universities have been places: "of light, of liberty, of
 learning",
 Champions and challengers; conservators and transmitters of our cher-
 ished gains;
 High standards nurtured and maintained, and largely independent and unsub-
 servient stayed;
 Did not their non-hemophilic presidents and staffs largely bleed in vain?
 Did we high enough on the high ladder of civilization rise?
 Were the Faculties, the universal leaders or followers in the wake of
 social change?

Were they largely content to get the grants, "do their jobs," and preserve the status quo?

Did they impart their charges with a crusading zeal characteristic of the Early Christians and the Crusaders to overtake the serious social lag Before the awesome engines of destruction, in large measure by Universities and their physical scientists created, destroy the human race And blow our smug and highly vaunted civilization into smithereens and Kingdoms Come?

We still have starvation in the midst of plenty, both at home and abroad, Recurring depressions and ruinous wars; a great deal of lost potential, disease, suffering, and want.

Too many ill-prepared, uninduced to help themselves; an unjust society that Oft robs a productive Peter to pay an unproductive Paul.

A difficult challenge indeed, but problems for which our University must assume its share of blame,

Because if it along with its influential academic counterparts and other existing social institutions Had better addressed itself through a higher values system for human improvement,

Our alarming social economic problems would largely have been diminished and substantially resolved,

With the aid of thousands upon thousands of its truly educated grads who regrettably

In large measure were oriented to pursue the counter-productive standards of the market place;

Because "Where there is no vision the people perish", and the platitude, "A great University is a product of a great cultural tradition And a vital civilization", through a reconstructed values system, And through worthy, humanitarian-oriented series of social thrusts, yet remains to be realized,

"For each age is a dream that is dying, or one that is coming to birth". So, "Onward Christian Soldiers", University academics, leaders forward march,

Against ignorance, prejudice, superstition, poverty and overpowering privilege and power,

And foster and pursue, "Whatsoever things are true, whatsoever things are honest,

Whatsoever things are just, whatsoever things are pure,

Whatsoever things are lovely, whatsoever things are of good report; If there be any virtue, and if there be any praise, think on these things". And to the University Motto, "Quaecumque Vera" be everlastingly committed, true.

APPENDIX

A. Presidents of the University

1908 - 1928	Dr. Henry Marhall Tory
1928 - 1936	Dr. Robert C. Wallace
1936 - 1941	Dr. William A.R. Kerr
1941 - 1950	Dr. Robert Newton
1950 - 1959	Dr. Andrew Stewart
1959 - 1969	Dr. Walter H. Johns
1969 - 1974	Dr. Max Wyman
1974 - 1979	Dr. Harry E. Gunning
1979 -	Dr. Myer Horowitz

B. Chairmen: Board of Governors

1910 - 1917	Mr. E.C. Pardee
1917 - 1940	Mr. Justice Horace Harvey
1940 - 1950	Mr. Justice H.H. Parlee
1950 - 1966	Mr. Charles Malcolm Macleod, Q.C.
1966 - 1972	John Edward Bradley, M.D.
1972 - 1975	Mr. Fred T. Jenner
1975 - 1978	Mr. E.A. Geddes
1978 -	J.L. Schlosser

C. Chancellors:

1908 - 1926	Honorable Justice Charles Allan Stuart
1926 - 1927	Mr. Nicholas D. Beck
1927 - 1942	Hon. Alexander Cameron Rutherford
1942 - 1946	Hon. Justice Frank Ford
1946 - 1952	Mr. George Fred McNally
1952 - 1958	Mr. Earle Parkhill Scarlett
1958 - 1964	Mr. Lawrence Yeomans Cairns
1964 - 1970	Mr. Francis Philip Galbraith
1970 - 1974	Louis A. Desrochers
1974 - 1978	Ronald Norman Dalby
1978 - 1982	Jean Forest
1982 - 1986	Peter Savaryn

D. Presidents of the Students' Union

1909 - 1911	F. Stacey McCall	1911 - 1912	Albert E. Ottewell
1912 - 1913	W. Davidson	1913 - 1914	H.G.(Paddy) Nolan
1914 - 1915	R.C. Jackson	1915 - 1916	Arthur E. White
1916 -	Robert K. Colter	1916 - 1917	Katherine R. McCrimmon
1917 - 1918	J.H. Ogilvie	1918 - 1919	P.F. Morecambe
1919 - 1920	C. Reilly	1920 - 1921	A.D. MacGillivray
1921 - 1922	H.R. Thornton	1922 - 1923	Robert R. Lamb
1923 - 1924	John A. McAllister	1924 - 1925	Mark R. Levey (Marshall)
1925 - 1926	Percy G. Davies	1926 - 1927	Ernest B. Wilson
1927 - 1928	D.J. Wesley Oke	1928 - 1929	Anna Wilson
1929 - 1930	Donald Cameron	1930 - 1931	A.D. Harding
1931 - 1932	M.E. Manning	1932 - 1933	Arthur Wilson
1933 - 1934	Hugh Arnold	1934 - 1935	Arthur Bierwagen
1935 - 1936	Edward E. Bishop	1936 - 1937	Bill Scott
1937 - 1938	Arch. McEwan	1938 - 1939	John C. Maxwell
1939 - 1940	J.P. Dewis	1940 - 1941	Jack Neilsen
1941 - 1942	Bob MacBeth	1942 - 1943	Lloyd Grisdale
1943 - 1944	Gerry Amerongen	1944 - 1945	Alf Harper
1945 - 1946	Ron Helmer	1946 - 1947	Eillard (Bill) Pybus
1947 - 1948	George Hartling	1948 - 1949	Bernard G. Bowlen
1949 - 1950	Tevie Miller	1950 - 1951	Michael O'Byrne
1951 - 1952	E. Peter Loughheed	1952 - 1953	Edward Stack
1953 - 1954	W.A. Doug Burns	1954 - 1955	Robert J. Edgar
1955 - 1956	John D. Bracco	1956 - 1957	John C. Chappel
1957 - 1958	Robert R. Smith	1958 - 1959	Louis D. Hyndman
1959 - 1960	John V. Decore	1960 - 1961	Alex F. McCalla
1961 - 1962	Peter S. Hyndman	1962 - 1963	David E. Jenkins
1963 - 1964	A. Wesley Cragg	1964 - 1965	Francis M. Saville
1965 - 1966	Richard T. Price	1966 - 1967	Branny Schepanovich
1967 - 1968	Al. W. Anderson	1968 - 1969	Marilyn Pilkington
1969 - 1970	David T. Leadbeater	1970 - 1971	Timothy J. Christian
1971 - 1972	Donald G. McKenzie	1972 - 1973	Gerald A. Riskin
1973 - 1974	George W. Mantor	1974 - 1975	Joseph G. McGhie
1975 - 1976	Graeme Leadbeater	1976 - 1977	Leonard J. Zoeteman
1977 - 1978	E.J. (Jay) Spark	1978 - 1979	Cheryl Hume
1979 - 1980	Dean Olmstead	1980 - 1981	Nolan Astley
1981 - 1982	Phil Soper		

E. Rhodes Scholars

Comments1. Northwest Territories

1904 - R.V. Bellamy

1905 - None

1906 - A.M. Bothwell

2. Alberta and Saskatchewan

1907 - C.A. Adamson

1908 - G.S. Pife

1909 - G.M. Smith

1910 - D. Fraser

1911 - S. Scott

1912 - D.N. Hossie

1913 - W.F. Dyde

1914 - J.A. Weir

Later first Dean of Law here.

1915 - H.G. Nolan

Later a Justice of the Supreme
Court of Canada.

1916 - J.A. MacFarlane

3. Alberta

1917 - H.A. Dyde

Later practised with Milner &
Steer in Edmonton, and a sessional
lecturer in the Law Faculty.

1918 - A.B. Harvey

1919 - D.R. Michener

Later Governor General of Canada.

1920 - W. Dunham

1921 - G.V. Ferguson

1922 - S.P. Hamilton	
1923 - R.L. Lamb	
1924 - J.M. Cassels	
1925 - E.H. Gowan	Later a professor of physics here.
1926 - C.S. Campbell	Later President of National Hockey League.
1927 - None	
1928 - R. Martland	Later Justice of Supreme Court of Canada and sessional lecturer in Law Faculty.
1929 - G.F.G. Stanley	Now Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick.
1930 - H.W. Morrison	
1931 - K.W. Conibear	
1932 - E.A. McCourt	
1933 - S. Rands	
1934 - R.L.D. Fenerty	Later practised law in Calgary.
1935 - D.R. Wilson	Later taught in Faculty of Medicine here.
1936 - M. McClung	
1937 - J.C. Garrett	Later taught English here.
1938 - R.E. Collins	
1939 - D.R. Crosby	Later taught mathematics.
1940 - N.V. German	
1946 - J.A. Dougan	
1947 - M.J.A. Lambert	Member of Parliament.
1948 - R.L. Gordon	
1949 - S.R. Mealing	

1950 - P.C. Ferguson	
1951 - P.M. Roberts	Briefly taught English here.
1952 - J. Duby	Lectured in Engineering here.
1953 - D.C. McDonald	Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench
1954 - J.E. Redmond	Sessional lecturer in law.
1955 - H.J.H. Lawford	Law professor at Queen's.
1956 - A. Kroeger	Deputy Minister of Transport.
1957 - C.A. Wirsig	
1958 - G.C. Vernon	
1959 - M. Briemberg (formerly Brown)	
1960 - H.R. Glyde	
1961 - B.L. Adell	Dean of Law at Queen's.
1962 - J.P. Unrau	
1963 - S.M. Chumir	
1964 - A.W. Cragg	
1965 - P.D.W. McCalla	Principal of Lady Eaton College, Trent University.
1966 - J.A. Brook	
1967 - K.C. MacKenzie	
1968 - I.P.M. Waugh	From Lethbridge and McGill.
1969 - L. DiMarzo	From University of Calgary.
1970 - D.P. Jones	From McGill; now Law Professor here.
1971 - W.J. Buxton	University of Alberta
1972 - D.G. McKenzie	University of Alberta. Practising law.

1973 - B.G. Morgan	Lethbridge and University of Toronto. Practising law in Toronto.
1974 - W.G. Hughson	University of Calgary.

4. Prairies

1975 - M.J.C. Abby	(Saskatchewan).
1975 - J. Bell	University of Alberta.
1975 - J. Heston	University of Alberta and University of Calgary.
1976 - F.H. Auld	(Manitoba).
1976 - A. Milne	University of Calgary.
1976 - C.G. Robinson	(Regina).
1977 - Eileen Gillese	University of Alberta.
1977 - Kenneth McFarlane	University of Alberta.
1977 - J.D. Lampe	(Manitoba and Yale).
1978 - M.H. Fulton	(Saskatchewan).
1978 - A.B. Fatcher	University of Alberta.
1978	
1979 - B.V. Hillis	(University of Regina).
1979 - Jessie Hislop	University of Alberta.
1979 - Shelagh Scarth	Trent and University of Manitoba.
1980 - E.P. Pioro	Previous university unknown.
1980 - Jillian Welch	University of Manitoba.
1980 - A.F. Wilkinson	University of Alberta.
1981 - B.T. Fairbairn	Previous university unknown.
1981 - Mary Ann Gillies	Alberta.
1981 - Debra Slade	University of Manitoba.

1982 - Charalee Graydon	University of Alberta law graduate.
1982 - T. Patterson	University of Manitoba.
1982 - G. Smith	(Manitoba) Queen's University, and St. Andrew's University.

The University of Alberta, 1908 - 1983.

by

John Charles Dubeta
(U. of A.: B.Ed., M. Ed.; Stanford, Ed. D.)

Born of courage, vision, optimism, integrity and high ideals,
Dedication, and incorrigibly buoyant faith of our venerable pioneers;
Our University of Alberta has physically and in stature grown
Throughout the marvellous history of its glorious seventy - five years,
Thanks to the eight Presidents of the calibre of Dr. Henry Marshall Tory;
The public - spirited Governors of the quality of its founder, Dr. A.C. Rutherford;
Numerous Senators and Chancellors, men and women of distinction and renown,
And generous funding, often close to limits that our Province could afford.
Its Green and Gold, steadfastly throughout the years have symbolized,
Our verdant forests and golden harvests by bountiful nature blessed;
"Quae cumque Vera" its motto: "Whatsoever Things Are True",
Have set the parameters for any University's worthy, noble quest.
Its territorial domain has by more than forty - fold increased;
And its initial investment of \$22,100 to more than one half billion has grown.
Its grandparents: Arts Building, Athabasca, Pembina, Assiniboia Halls,
Have produced a progeny of fifty stalwarts that any campus would be proud to own.
Its cellular structure of 200 books by mitosis to 1,750,000 volumes multiplied,
Spectacularly supplementing the nervous systems and the collective gifted brain
Of the 2070 full - time academic staff from the original five increased,
Metamorphically grown from faculty of one to eighteen, our richest provincial resource
to train:

Young people, as student enrolments grew from 45 in 1908, to 24787 in 1983,
In the ancestral home alone, not counting the other three
Of its offsprings: Universities of Athabasca, Lethbridge and Calgary
To provide Albertans nearer home higher education of topmost quality.
Besides its independent adolescents: Junior Colleges in Calgary, Camrose, Red Deer
and Grande Prairie.

The products of the University's rich endeavor inevitably have been,
Its graduates of 20 in 1912, increased to 3344 at the latest date
Swelling the aggregate from 2166 in 1933; 29000 in 1965; and 93469 by 1982,
Enriching quality of life and service beyond what one would dare to speculate;
Because as the physical amenities continued in geometric progression to increase,
The values, contributions of its products have more than exponentially grown
Vitality affecting the quality of our services, our social cultural gains,
The richness of our community institutional lives, and everything we own.
Financed by budgets ranging from \$34000 in 1908 to \$178,000,000 as of to - day
Leaves one awed and overwhelmed, nursing a nostalgic regret
That professionals engaged in higher education, the foundation of our nation,
Equitable remunerations for invaluable services were unable to beget.
Yet some balm remains: Gifts from great teachers untarnished stay,
Their value by elements of time, inflation ne'er reduced.
Excellent ones are immortal, perpetuated in heart and mind, and lectures memorial,
Which their proud record of classroom inspirations to their students had bequeathed,
induced.

Our University has survived the Great Depression, and two ruinous world war wars;
It extended its proud record of service to peaceful reconstruction and rehabilitation;
And affected profoundly the lives of hundreds of courageous, dedicated
Sons and daughters who tyranny defeated and valiantly defended our grateful nation.

It amply justifies the vast resources on which it's nurtured, thrives:
The millions from governmental coffers and countless private hands
(To wit: over \$22,000,000 earmarked for research for 1982 - 83 alone),
By way of its full range of professional programs leading to numerous Master/Doctoral
degrees;
And the quality of its graduands serving Alberta, Canada and many foreign lands.
They schooled in academics; mentally, physically developed; and through fine arts re -
fined;

Through sports and recreation strengthened; through team work solidified;
Personal qualities tested in the cauldron of experience, publications, broadcasts,
Their antithetical views reconciled, progress toward consensus probed, debates;
New frontiers of thought developed; prejudices abandoned, mental milleniums reached,
They provide invaluable service to communities near and far.
Combine the practical and the theoretical with infinite variety and ingenuity,
And you get antibiotics, organ transplants, open heart surgery, leg braces, iron lungs;
Surgical lasers (to cut or weld); photo therapy; fibre optics; improved human relations;
New varieties of plants and animals; synthetics, microelectronics, cybernatics,
Miraculous machines of the Computer - Electronic Age, higher standards of living,
longer life;

For people truly fail to understand, comprehend, even begin to realize
The rich social benefits derived from those who study, research and theorize.
University leadership and research in primary, secondary and tertiary industries
Have affected every home; its programs multiculturalism strengthened, international
goodwill enhanced.

Its Faculty of Extension, bringing the University to the people, a wide community served
The pioneering University Hospital the health of Albertans has long promoted and advanced
As it collaborated closely with other hospitals and Campus expertise
In countering mental illness, polio scourges, cancer and heart disease.
And who can remain indifferent and blasé to the proud record of Station C.K.U.A?
Our great University is much greater than the sum of its component parts;
So all things considered, an impartial observer will inevitably agree
How demonstrably the U. of A. has grown to rank Number Three
Among the great universities of our land. Its multi million
Dollars in research, bursaries, loans, scholarships and grants
Generously aided by the Heritage Fund, its status inevitably will advance
To command higher international reputation and renown climaxed
By numerous significant multi - national conferences, and the World University Games
In 1983, when 4500 top caliber athletes from nearly 100 lands
Will have staged a major sports spectacular in ten principal events,
So that the International Sports Congress and its associated Festival Cultural
Will parallel or even surpass the splendor of the 1978 British Commonwealth Games.
Lister Hall is a living monument of the recognition and respect
That the University of Alberta has for its non - academic staff,
Now ranging near 4000 persons that treat the University as their own.

Our pioneering University, preserving its enviable record of service and tradition,
Is not oblivious to the needs of the disabled, the underprivileged,
The sensory retarded, sex inequality, the multiple handicapped,
So that into the foreseeable future, in collaboration with other social institutions
It will a pioneer remain to do battle for social and economic justice,
Economic self - sufficiency, the flowering of the human spirit
To resolve the man - made problems of poverty, ignorance and want;

And conjointly with its sister institutions throughout our troubled world
Exert a concerted effort to close the social gap that technology and physical sciences
have produced,

To eliminate the use of force and violence and the engines of destruction
They helped create, before our highly vaunted civilization is blasted into Kingdoms
Come.

Their weapons of defense/offence must re - dedicated be "Quaecumque Vera":

"Whatsoever things be true, whatsoever things are honest,
Whatsoever things are just, whatsoever things are pure,
Whatsoever things are lovely, whatsoever things are of good report;
If there be any virtue, if there be any praise, think on these things,"
And decisively act, our threatened Civilization save and Humanity preserve.
Pray God that Divine Providence and Inspiration
Will count such as victories before another 75 years are tolled.

(P.S. This is an abridgement of the author's recently completed 19000 word poem on
the University of Alberta's 75 year history)

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